Build a New Order
Of Justice and Freedom

10876

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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JAVA LEADERS PRAISE JAPAN FOR KINDNESS

Absence of Japanese in Council Posts Shows Nippon Has Full Faith in Javanese

COOPERATION PROMISED

Self-Administration for Islanders Spurs Determination To Build New Country

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 6.—The fact that not a single Japanese is to serve on either the Central or Regional Council which is to form the backbone of the new self-administrative system of Java under the decrees issued yesterday by the Japanese Military Administration shows how much Japan trusts the people of Java, a fact which the latter deeply appreciate, Mr. Muria, of the Bureau of Public Instruction of the Home Department, declared when interviewed by newspapermen here.

"We have never expected that participation in our own Government would be accorded us so soon. The fact that not a single Japanese is to serve either on the Central or Regional Council shows more clearly than any verbal assurances how much Japan trusts us and we are profoundly grateful to Japan for that trust.

"The youth and manhood of our country have been greatly inspired by the bright future opened out for them, that they can now become officials of the Military Administration or governors of the various provinces by their own striving.

Indonesians Are Impressed

"Especially young Indonesians have been moved to fever-pitch enthusiasm over the fact that the new system had been enforced in the very midst of a war and in an area still under Military Administration. I am sure that this will strengthen their will to defend their country and to give their best for increasing production.

"The original inhabitants will also be stimulated to study so that they may be worthy of the high destiny promised to them. Thus we who are engaged in educational administration feel our responsibility all the greater.

"It is our wish not so much to create our provincial governors or departmental heads as to elevate the general level of Javanese society both physically and mentally by training and education. At present, there are only 6 per cent of a total population of 50,000,000 who can read Malai. The new system has filled us with the ambition to raise our literacy to 100 per cent."

Mr. Robachalaka, Director of the Djakarta Botanical Gardens and a member of the Traditional System Committee, said:

"I can only express my joyful surprise at the speed with which the plan has been enforced. It is quite significant there is not a single Japanese to become a member of the Central or Regional Council. I hope that the Military Administration will continue to give us their generous guidance so that we may be able to operate the new system with the maximum of efficiency. We must, for our part, train ourselves to be worthy of the responsible and proud status we have gained.

"By the participation of the original inhabitants of the country in our Government, the will of 50,000,000 people can now be conveyed above much more thoroughly and quickly. The people will see far greater significance in the War of Greater East Asia than they have ever done. It is our earnest desire to learn more Japanese and the Japanese so we may become better leaders of our own people."

Japan Keep Promise

The various institutions assuring the participation of the original inhabitants of Java in their Government have been set up only three months after Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo proclaimed in the 82nd session of the Imperial Diet that the long-cherished wish of the Javanese people would be granted before the year was out. The guidance of the Japanese Military Administration and the enthusiastic cooperation of the people have enabled the country to take this giant stride elevating the Javanese national status. The joy of the Javanese people who, almost on the heels of liberation from the tyranny and exploitation of the greedy Dutch, have been granted participation in their own Government

(Continued on Page 3)

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month
of the 16th year of Showa.

RAILWAYS IN U.S. HIT BY LABOR SHORTAGE

May Use Convicts to Alleviate Crisis in Transportation, Declares Eastman

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—Joseph Eastman, Director of the United States War Transportation, warned the American public that railroad transportation in the country is facing critical danger due to the shortage of labor.

Eastman also declared that convicts may be used and also proposed that the law requirement setting the number of hands which must be employed be eased temporarily so that the railways may be run with less than the required number of workers.

Meantime, the labor shortage in the West Coast munitions industries is also acute, with James Byrnes, Chief of the Wartime Mobilization Board, announcing an emergency measures to ease the situation.

According to his statement, after September 15, the production plan will be readjusted by the factories and the Government organs they have been contracted by, and they will be given the right to transfer the contracts for the time being to areas other than the West.

At the same time, the new measure allows strict handling of acts such as the monopolization of skilled labor which tends to obstruct the production schedule.

Byrnes also asserted, "According to the production schedule for the coming autumn and winter, an increase of 160,000 persons will be needed for shipbuilding, and for aircraft manufacturing, 100,000 persons."

Cabinet Hears Reports

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki explained the rice situation at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting. Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino also submitted a report on reform of civil service regulations.

'Go' Expert Passes

Tatsunosuke Kanda, noted "go" expert, died of illness at his Nishinomiya home in Hyogo Prefecture Monday. He was 51 years old. Mr. Kanda was the greatest "go" expert in the Kansai district.

REICH IN DON SECTOR BEGINS WITHDRAWAL

Thwarts Soviets' Attempt to Pierce Positions—Stalino Battle Furious

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 6.—The German forces in the Don Basin area are continuing withdrawal to a new line of positions which began on September 3, a report from the foremost German front disclosed tonight.

The Germans are covered by strong rear units in this operation and theirs is a withdrawal operation conducted in perfect order. Because of this, the Soviet forces seem to have been thwarted altogether in their attempt to break through the German positions.

The center of war in this area is around Stalino, and this city is enveloped in flames and smoke from fires which have started in it.

The Red army is closing in upon the city from three directions, and the greatest tank fight known in history is developing between them and the units on guard round the German forces.

A portion of the Soviet force entrenched west of Kharkov is reported by a Berlin dispatch to be planning to push on to Krasnograd by way of Merefa. Details of the situation in this area are not available yet.

The same dispatch indicates that there is no relaxation of Red offensive activity in the northern part of the Ukraine.

ROUEN HEAVILY HIT BY ENEMY BAIDERS

French City Bombed 2 Days in Succession

Domei

PARIS, September 6.—Anti-Axis air units bombed Rouen in Northern France yesterday. They attacked the same city again the next day and bombed it severely.

The Soir, of Paris, reporting today on the terror raids on the city said that the attacks were extremely violent causing a large number of casualties.

FOREIGN HEADS OF U.S., BRITAIN, SOVIET TO MEET

Conference Set in London During October—Presence of Molotov Doubtful

TO SET UP COMMITTEE

Operational Plans Discussed At Quebec Revealed—Reds To Make Stiff Demands

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—A foreign ministers' conference among the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union will be held sometime in the near future, reports from Washington state. It will probably be held in London during the early part of October, according to a diplomatic correspondent of the Times.

It is not known whether or not the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslav Molotov, will attend. Observers, however, are of the opinion that someone will be sent to represent him.

The Times' correspondent believes that America and Britain will take the opportunity of the foreign ministers' conference to establish a permanent Anglo-American-Soviet committee, to report to the committee the developments of negotiations first carried out through diplomatic channels each time an important problem arises.

Reports of the coming conference were released by "governmental quarters" in Washington with later Washington reports disclosing that the report emerged from a "high British authority."

Bracken Makes Report

It is believed here that Brenden Bracken, British Minister of Information, who went with Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Quebec and who is still in Washington, released a highly flavored report on the Quebec and Washington conferences concerning the relations with the Soviets in view of the lack of popularity of the Quebec declaration.

According to reports from Washington, these governmental quarters pointed out the following four points, said to be the principles of the British and America's operational plans:

(1) Operations against the German forces.

(2) The formation of an Anti-Axis Mediterranean Committee.

(3) Relations with the Soviet Union.

(4) Various problems concerning the future.

That these points were the chief topics of discussion at the Quebec conference there is no doubt. In their operations against the German forces, America and Britain are laying chief stress on bombing and have no intention or preparation to establish a real second front in Western Europe before the end of this year as demanded by the Soviet Union. It is apparently their intention to give way to the Soviets as much as possible politically and cover it up by that. Thus the fact that they are establishing a Mediterranean committee and are asking that the Soviets join is just such a move.

The Soviet Government holds to

(Continued on Page 3)

Tanaka Is Appointed Full-Ranking General, War Office Reveals

Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, holder of the Senior Grade of the Fourth Court Rank, the First Class Order of Merit and the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite, has been promoted to full-ranking general, it was announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday.

TROUBLE BREWING AGAIN IN PALESTINE

Jews and Arabs Said Ready to Turn Arms on Each Other, Cairo Reports Reveal

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Serious trouble is brewing again in Palestine between the Jews and the Arabs, both of whom are armed and are prepared to use the arms against each other, according to reports received here today from the News Chronicle's correspondent at Cairo.

To complicate matters still more, the Arabs are prepared to turn their rifles against British authority if the government doesn't close the door to further Jewish immigration into Palestine while the Jews threaten to shoot if the British close the door. The tension is growing steadily and a civil war threatens to break out in Palestine.

That in brief is the political dilemma which the British must solve before the next spring, when, according to the 1939 White Paper, no more Jews will be allowed into Palestine, unless the Arabs give their consent—which they certainly will not.

If the government implements its policy, there will be trouble with the Jews, and if it fails to implement its policy, there will be another Arab revolt.

The Jews have their own private army which is organized and trained, being an ever present menace to the security of the country. It is well equipped with rifles, automatic weapons and rumor has it that they have field and anti-aircraft guns.

In 1933 the British government had made a determined attempt to settle the Palestine problem, for with the World War just around the corner, it was imperative that there should be no unrest in the vital Arab world. Thus a conference of the Arabs and the Jews was called in London. When it was deemed impossible to achieve any measure of agreement at the conference, the British government decided to impose its own solution, which was set out in the White Paper of 1939.

This provides for the establishment of a joint Arab and Jewish state in Palestine and for a limitation of Jewish immigration into Palestine to be followed by complete stoppage in 1944, unless the Arabs agree, in the interval, to the continuation of the immigration.

At the time of its publication both sides rejected the provisions of the White Paper. The Jews rejected it because they claimed it would mean the establishment of a Jewish Ghetto in Palestine, and the Arabs because it didn't give them complete independence which they had demanded.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 8, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

New Administration in Java

NIPPON SANGYO.—The Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in the Java Area on August 1 clarified the fundamental policy to govern the participation of the original inhabitants of the country in their government. Probably no one imagined that only a little more than one month after that date the policy would be actually enforced. The formula for the new administrative system is to provide a Central Council and regional councils and to allow the appointment of Javanese as officials of the Military Administration. Thus the general will of the people may be conveyed directly to the Military Administration. Half of the members of the councils are to be elected by the people and the presidents and vice-presidents by the members, so that full respect for the will of the people would be assured.

Another important factor is that there is to be not one Japanese member in any of the councils, whether central or provincial. Only in the secretariat of the Central Council a number of Japanese are to assist and guide the Javanese in the conduct of affairs. Moreover, Javanese of ability are to be selected and appointed to high posts in the Military Administration so that they may be trained as leaders of their people.

It is seen that such a formula is conducive to the expansion of the sphere of political participation by the Indonesian population and one that may well be called epochal in the history of Javanese administration. It should be considered as presenting a vivid aspect of the Greater East Asia construction spectacle.

Comparing the political setup to be adopted by Japan to that of the Netherlands East Indies, one cannot but be impressed with a tremendous difference between the

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SERGEANT ODA HONORED FOR HEROISM IN SAVING CONVOY IN THE S. PACIFIC

Crashed Plane Into Enemy Patrol Aircraft Trying to Flee

CITATION IS ISSUED

By Dying Gloriously, Nippon Flier Aided Transports to Reach Destination

Sergeant Tadao Oda, of the Morishita Army Air Unit, had been rendering distinguished service in the air operations in the Southwestern Pacific area since December, 1942, but on May 8 this year he gave his life that the transports he and his men were convoying should arrive safely at their destination. While he was on convoy duty in the face of rough weather early that morning, he encountered an enemy B-17 patrol plane which suddenly made its appearance. At once he sped after it as it turned to flee at high speed and crashed into it, the two machines going down together. Thus Sergeant Oda prevented the enemy air unit from knowing the whereabouts of the transports and by giving his life he saved the convoy from danger.

Considering this action based on a lofty sense of responsibility and spirit of do or die as an example worthy to be set before the Imperial Army, the Army Commander posthumously granted him a citation and the matter was brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. A communique announcing this fact was issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Tuesday as follows:

"On May 8 this year Sergeant Tadao Oda of the Morishita Army Air Unit saved a convoy from danger in the South Pacific area. To him the Army Commander granted a citation and the matter has been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

"Sergeant Tadao Oda of the Morishita Air Unit:

"The above served in the air operations in the Pacific area from December 1942 onward. About 7:50 a.m. May 8, while engaged in escorting a convoy together with the formation commander's plane after becoming separated from the main body of the squadron due to bad weather, he discovered an enemy B-17 patrol plane coming to assault the convoy. Immediately he turned upon it and made repeated attacks on it at close quarters but the enemy plane only spurted some black smoke and attempted to turn to a high speed super-low altitude escape. The Sergeant knew that should this enemy succeed in escaping enemy air units would not fail to come to raid the convoy, and at 8:13 crashed his plane into the enemy and died gloriously together with the enemy, thus saving the convoy from danger.

"This act was indeed the manifestation of the essence of the spirit of the fighter pilots effected through the Sergeant's lofty sense of responsibility. His deed is exemplary and his services distinguished.

"Therefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the whole of the Army.

June 23, 1943
Army Commander."

Enemy Plane Espied

Part of the Morishita Air Unit on May 8, 1943, was escorting a Japanese convoy as on the previous day at an altitude of 1,000 meters in the South Pacific area. The Kobayashi formation, to which Sergeant Oda belonged, espied one enemy plane was already aware of the Japanese convoy and it was up to the Kobayashi formation to shoot it down quickly, thereby cutting its radio connection with the enemy base.

Without a moment's notice, the Kobayashi formation neared the enemy plane and launched a frontal attack twice. The enemy plane emitting black smoke attempted to escape. If allowed to flee, the plane would surely report the location of the Japanese convoy to the enemy base and this would result in the action of many enemy planes. Not only this it was feared that the successive supply of Japanese fighting men and munitions would be made difficult.

To fulfil the important mission of escorting the convoy, Sergeant Oda made his third frontal attack at 8:13 a.m. Severely machine-gunning the enemy plane, Sergeant Oda crashed his machine against the foe. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Nippon Air Units Frustrate' Enemy Raid on New Britain

Three of Attacking 30 Planes Are Shot Down in Ensuing Battle Over Turubu; Macarthur on Front Line in New Guinea

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 6.—At 9 a.m. September 3, a total of 30 some P-38's, B-25's, and B-26 enemy planes raided Turubu on New Britain. Japanese air units immediately subjected them to assault and shot down three B-25's. The damage suffered by the Japanese was insignificant.

Unit From Australia

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—The main body of the anti-Axis force which landed at Hopoi, east of Tae, on New Guinea Island on September 4 is said to be the jungle-warfare unit of the Australian Army according to an Associated Press dispatch from Melbourne.

MacArthur in New Guinea

BUENOS AIRES.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces for the Southwest Pacific, has moved his staff office to New Guinea Island, according to a San Francisco broadcast.

It is said that General Sir Thomas Albert Blamey, Australian commander of the ground forces, Vice-Admiral Arthur Carpenter, commander of the navy forces, and Lieutenant-General George C. Kenny, commander of the air forces, are seeing service on the front line.

ARGENTINA ARRESTS U.S. BUSINESSMEN

American Embassy Watching Developments

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—The Argentine police arrested an American on September 4 starting what might develop into an international incident. Concerning the case, the United States State Department made the following announcement today, reports from Washington disclose:

"During the morning of September 4, the Argentine police raided the main offices of the power company formed by the joint capital of power companies belonging to the United States and various other nations and arrested several members of the staff.

"Among those arrested was an American citizen, David Matson, and the American Embassy in Argentina immediately demanded that the Argentine Government release Matson immediately and to give an explanation for his arrest. All those arrested were released in the evening but the American Embassy is carefully watching developments in the case."

The incident was brought up when Secretary of State Cordell Hull met the press on Monday. Answering questions Hull declared, "It is not yet clear whether this case was merely a local incident or something more serious."

FREED FROM DOMINATION

Freedom Symbol of Asiatic Emancipation, Says Benitez

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—The Philippine independence, which will be realized soon, is a "Symbol of Asiatic Emancipation from European Domination," declared Conrado Benitez, Filipino historian and economist, in a speech delivered this afternoon at the Government Employees' Training Institute.

He added, "From the view of the Oriental and Occidental relationship, the Philippine independence is of great and timely significance for it is the realization of the common ideal prevailing among all Asiatic peoples who have lost their national independence as a result of the European invasion of East Asia during the last five centuries."

BRITISH VIEW GIVEN OF E. ASIA SITUATION

Britain Not Slighting War Here, Official Says—Admits Japan's Success in Sphere

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—As Japan is achieving "success to some extent" in the control of the occupied areas and the Japanese are "getting along" better with the original inhabitants of those areas than the British or Americans have ever done, the British Government is far from disregarding the East Asiatic campaign and once the European War situation grows less pressing Britain would do its utmost to cooperate with the United States in the East Asiatic counter-offensive, a certain high British Government official is reported to have told newsmen at a press conference in Washington, according to a dispatch received here.

Prime Minister Churchill continued discussions with President Roosevelt for about a week following the Quebec conference. In view of the criticisms expressed regarding Britain's India policy and other matters, the problem of the dismemberment of the British Empire has come to be widely discussed. Churchill in the course of his post-Quebec conversations with Roosevelt is understood to have emphasized more than once his opposition to any "liquidation of the British Empire."

British Attitude Given

According to a dispatch received here from Washington, a certain high official of the British Government imparted to newsmen the subjects of his discussions with Roosevelt and made the following remarks in regard to the British attitude toward the Japanese construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere:

"Mr. Churchill some time ago said that he did not take on the premiership of Great Britain as liquidator of the British Empire. The British Government, except for the extraterritoriality in China that was abolished, have no intention of yielding one inch the status quo as at the commencement of the European hostilities. They cannot be made to pay for the fact that their policy hitherto has not been just what it should be.

"The Japanese Army is steadily consolidating its occupied areas in the Pacific and if it is left to do what it likes there it can continue to fight any number of years. The Japanese Army has achieved success to some extent and it is getting along with the original inhabitants so that the British Government are far from slighting the East Asiatic campaign. Britain, in fact, has more interests in the Pacific than the United States. As soon as the European War situation comes to require less absorbed attention, Britain will give all-out cooperation to the United States in her counter-offensive in East Asia."

Another dispatch says that Churchill proposed to Roosevelt the conclusion of a treaty in which Britain pledges all-out cooperation with the United States in the East Asiatic counter-offensive but Roosevelt waived it saying that the official promise of the British Government was sufficient and would dispense with a written treaty.

Press Conference at 2:30 P.M.

The regular press conference with foreign correspondents will be held in the office of the Spokesman of the Board of Information at 2:30 p.m. today instead of 11:30 a.m. Following the conference at 3 p.m. a film will be shown.

BRITISH CONCESSION TO SOVIETS IS SEEN

Berlin Comments on Invitation To Moscow to Participate In Mediterranean Body

Domei

BERLIN, September 6.—With reports reaching here that the United States and Britain are establishing a Mediterranean Committee and that they are asking that the Soviet Government send its representatives, the German Foreign Office today commented that the United States and Britain have been forced to do so.

Declared the German Foreign Office: "The Soviet Government has already demanded that it be included in the military administration of Sicily, according to Stephani reports. The latest Anglo-American act probably means that they have accepted the Soviet demands. But the Soviets probably will demand a voice not only concerning Sicily but North Africa and Calabria too, so the result will probably be that Premier Stalin will gain a voice in the various problems connected with the Mediterranean conference."

Also concerning this, Fremdenblatt's expert on Soviet affairs, wrote in that paper on Monday as follows: "Looking back over European history it becomes clear that Britain has always worked to prevent a Russian advance to the Mediterranean. The latest development in which the Soviets may join the Mediterranean Committee shows clearly that this traditional British policy has been discarded. Recently the London Times has been urging that Europe be completely disposed of, but the latest plan merely means the giving of the police power over Europe to the Soviets. The conference will not save Europe: only the German Forces can save Europe from the threat of Bolshevism."

British Stand Exposed

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—The fact that Britain has absolutely no intention of giving up extraterritoriality in China or any of its colonies or concessions in East Asia held prior to the present war was indicated by "highest British officials" in Washington, according to reports reaching here from Washington today. This attitude can be considered as "Britain's official postwar policy regarding its far eastern colonies and concessions," the report stated.

The report pointed out that although Britain has already given up its extraterritoriality in China with much fanfare, British quarters nevertheless have made it clear "that Britain's pre-war status quo in East Asia with exception of extraterritoriality in China must be maintained after allied victory is won." This information, the report said, conforms to one of Churchill's statements made earlier this year that the British empire will not be "liquidated" after the war.

Britain is unprepared to give up what she possessed and the advantages she had when she entered this war and she definitely objects to being "put on dock" or to be called to account for her past. Britain is not ready to discuss her concessions or colonies such as Shanghai and Hongkong.

The report quoted British officials as declaring that the United States has not been asked to give up anything and that there is no reason why Britain should be asked to consider giving up possessions she had when she entered this war.

The dispatch disclosed one source, whose name was not revealed, agreed that the Japanese Forces have gradually consolidated their positions in the Pacific and if they continue unmolested they will be able to continue the war for many more years. The same source was quoted as saying that the Japanese have controlled these areas with some success and the local inhabitants in these areas get on well with them—better than the British or Americans.

The same source said that Britain has greater stakes in the Pacific than the United States, and so Britain would continue to fight in the Pacific until the end.

Meanwhile, local observers commenting on the above dispatch pointed out that it is only natural that Britain whose history has been one of long imperialistic domination should continue to insist on the same policy in the future.

These observers however declared that this disclosure of Britain's real aims merely serves to betray the hypocritical nature of the Anglo-American policy toward Chungking which has been consistently duped and manipulated by Britain and America into suffering heavy sacrifices. Under such circumstances, they said, it is evident that Chungking is only fighting to throw away the gains made by China through the assistance and magnanimity of Japan. Whatever happens in the future Chungking stands to lose and to lose heavily, they said.

OUR VICTORY CERTAIN

Bravery and Loyalty of 2,000 Heroes of Attu Further Attested to by Letters Sent Home by Them Before They Gallantly Met Death

Editor's Note: This is the second and concluding installment of an article revealing the bravery and loyalty of the 2,000 defenders of Attu through letters written to their families.

Urging the people behind the guns to exert more effort in the increased production of arms, the late Captain Akira Sato wrote in his last letter to a friend in Japan the following, "We earnestly request the people on the home-front to build as many vessels and aircraft as possible. We cannot stress too much the importance of expanding productivity."

It goes without saying that victory in the current war hinges on the increased production of vessels and aircraft. "More arms," emphasized Captain Sato, attesting to the necessity of producing more and more weapons to carry through the present war to a successful conclusion. No effort should be spared in helping our soldiers on the frontlines to give full play to their ability and skill.

Ryozo Asano, President of the Japan Steel Tubing Company, in regard to the munitions production, made the following remark, "When I read Captain Sato's letter asking for more arms, I felt the deepest regret. In spite of the fact that we who are responsible for the manufacture of arms are doing our utmost we must admit that both quantity and quality could be improved. In response to the loyalty and courage of the 2,000 fallen heroes of Attu, we must strive to produce arms in larger quantities and of a superior quality to those manufactured by our enemies. I am happy to note that shipyards have increased production by 25 to 50 per cent. If all Japan's technicians were to unite in a body for the production of more arms, there is no doubt that larger quantities of an improved quality will result.

Spiritual Strength Superb

"The spiritual strength of the Japanese is superb, the equal of which there is none in the world. Therefore, should these men of steel on the foremost firing lines be provided with more and superior arms, ultimate victory is easily assured. The production of more arms is not the responsibility only of manufacturers and scientists, but everybody in Japan must take more interest in scientific matters. How many young men today have sufficient mechanical knowledge to be able to operate a street-car or even an automobile? The same can be said of tanks and aircraft. It is with regret that we must admit that the majority of us are still far behind in scientific knowledge. The time has come when everybody must try to gain technical knowledge of various machines. The invention and designing of new arms will receive an impetus when people take a deeper interest in mechanics.

"As manufacturers of arms, we are determined to do our utmost to produce more arms. We are certain that we will be able to overcome any setbacks or obstacles. We have full trust in Japan's traditional spiritual strength.

"Putting the knowledge I have acquired from the last five years into practice, I feel confident of annihilating the enemy," remarked the late Captain Toshio Hayashi in a letter to his father, showing the unflinching fighting spirit and indomitable enthusiasm for pursuance of his researches. This display of sincerity and earnestness will certainly influence and bolster people's scholastic studies in concert with wartime needs.

In connection with the pursuit of studies, Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto, Professor of Waseda University, commented as follows, "Captain Hayashi left an unforgettable lesson to the students of wartime Japan. This spirit of learning must guide students in peacetime as well as in wartime. Education is not complete in itself, but each student must digest what he has learned and make use of it in his daily life. The ultimate aim of education is to accord fundamental training to students for social adjustability. Education is a means of guidance to mould the student's personality, socially and nationally.

"At times of national emergency, students must adjust themselves to the ever-changing social and national situation. Time waits for no man and world affairs move on daily, leaving students behind if they happen to lag. In former days, America and Britain far surpassed Japan in civilization due to their abundant material resources, particularly in the fields of scientific technique and industrial activities. It is amazing how Japan has absorbed the essense of the world's civilization for the last 80 years, and digested it for its own benefit. After 80 years of development, Japan is now able to come forth as the leader of Greater East Asia. No one entertains the illusion that Japan today still has the same civilization as at the time of the Meiji Restoration. On the contrary, the whole world is so interested in the strength of Japan that it is eager to learn the true Japanese culture.

Basis of Nippon Spirit

"America and Britain regard the intrinsic Imperial spirit as the strong undercurrent of Japan's civilization," stated Dr. Yamamoto, pointing out the true Japanese spirit as the prompting and unifying power permeating all students. This spirit enables students to apply their respectives studies to practical life, and therefore university education must be conducted in accordance with this Japanese spirit.

"The universities and colleges at present include such courses as law, economics, arts and science. The science course in particular is suited to meet the demands of the present wartime situation. So far no dynamic changes have been effected in any of these courses. Science constitutes part of a large stream in history which has been created in accordance with the transition of ages through the efforts of human knowledge. It is not too rash to state that it was science which enabled Japan to effect such an amazing leap during the Meiji Era.

"However, due to the inherent conservativeness no drastic changes in the sphere of learning are possible, although both instructors and students must perform their duties in concert with the demand of the age. Students taking up the study of the English language today are studying with the purpose of establishing a higher Japanese culture through their studies by bolstering the present culture to a higher level. English literature is that of an enemy country, and therefore must be studied in the spirit set forth by the Emperor Meiji in one of his poems, which reads, 'It is advisable to study things foreign so that good may be learned and the harmful discarded.'

"I feel that the practicability of study has been realized recently as was evinced in the Captain's letter. Japanese literature, which bloomed quietly and humbly on the soil of Japan unknown to the outer world, is now ready to bloom brilliantly and proudly before the eyes of the world."

Loyalty is not inseparable from filial piety, but basically they manifest one and the same spirit, according to the Japanese sense of morality. This fact is clearly attested to by a letter penned by the late Captain Sengoro Kazuyama to his child, which reads, "Health first, spirit second—spirit being none other than 'Yamato Damashii.' Unless we are loyal to His Majesty the Emperor, and dutiful to our parents, we are not worthy to be called Japanese."

"My mother is my life; my mother excels 1,000,000,000 mothers of the world," wrote the late Captain Toshio Hayashi just before his gallant death on Attu, proving the moral truth that loyalty and piety is the outcome of the same spirit. Deeply imbued with this characteristic Japanese spirit, warriors on the firing lines meet death with a smile on their faces.

Land of Loyalty

Nobukichi Ito, President of the Research Institute for National Spiritual Culture, commented on the spiritual superiority of the Japanese to that of other people, as follows: "Japan is a land of loyalty and filial piety. Both the late Captains Kazuyama and Hayashi accorded evidence to the fact that one who is imbued with loyalty is also dutiful to his parents, and vice-versa. The Japanese who are deeply implanted with this moral truth stand always ready to meet death.

"I am glad to see that Captain Kazuyama identified material culture with the spiritual," remarked Mr. Ito. "He said 'health first,' by which he apparently meant material culture embodied in a healthy body. Then he said, 'Yamato Damashii,' which symbolizes spiritual culture. Thus, the fact that Asiatic ideas differ greatly from those of Westerners has been testified to by Captain Kazuyama. Westerners place spiritual culture and material culture on two parallel lines, while the people of Asia never regard them separately. What lesson did Captain Kazuyama teach in the face of death? He left word to his child to take care of himself in order to be able to serve the nation with a healthy body and a wholesome spirit.

Mr. Ito next dealt on the task of the Institute. "The Research Institute for Spiritual Culture is conducting investigations in all spheres closely related to scientific studies. Captain Kazuyama, consciously or unconsciously, stressed the importance of science by exhorting his child to be careful of his health. All Japanese, no matter how they may argue on the problem of death, will surely find themselves in the same state of mind as Captain Kazuyama, when confronted with death.

"Captain Hayashi called out to his mother at his last moment and found in her a peerless love and dignity. There are many other examples which illustrate the warriors' love for their mothers, a relationship such as can never be found between sons and mothers of any other nation. Captain Hayashi evidently set forth his profound fidelity to his mother in his service to the nation. In Western nations, filial piety does not grow into loyalty to one's country. In the Western sense, filial duty and loyalty are two different and uncompromising factors, while in Japan love for parents can be turned to loyalty to country. For the Japanese, life and death are none other than means to serve the nation. In other words, they live and die for the cause of their country."

In closing, Mr. Ito stressed the importance of spiritual nobility which enables soldiers to fight to their full capacity. He stated, "The modern war is a war of science. However, no matter how superior a country's arms may be, their superiority cannot be made use of unless manipulated by competent men. Planes cannot fly by themselves, but must be piloted by fliers It is only when planes are handled by men of a high and sincere personality, that scientific warfare can be conducted successfully and science exhibit its highest capacity.

FOE ADMITS RAIDS ON BASES IN CHINA

Many Casualties Suffered At Kienow, Wuchow

Domei

CANTON, September 6.—The incessant and vigorous raids being executed by the Air Units of the Imperial Army on the air bases of the United States air force in China are being admitted by the enemy camp.

Broadcasts from Chungking confirmed that severe casualties were suffered in the successive raids made by the Imperial Army "Wild Eagles" on Kienow in Fukien Province and Wuchow in Kwangsi Province on Friday and Saturday respectively.

The radiocast also disclosed that the Japanese fliers raided other areas, commanding the acute fear of the enemy forces in even the remotest area for the might of the Japanese Air Forces.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

two. Not only the Indonesians but other peoples will be surprised at this signal difference. In the old political form, the political participation of indigenous people was based on "welfare principle," although nominal, but, in reality, the president and vice-president of the council were selected by the Dutch Governor-General. When the situation became threatening with war about to break out, the Netherlands East Indies Government suddenly changed its attitude and asked the cooperation of native residents on condition that their demands be accepted after the war, but the National Council did not give its consent. Meanwhile, the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

That the political reform permitting the native people of Java to participate in government and the extension of the system, which had been desired by them for many years, have been made realities by the Japanese Military Authorities less than two years after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and a year after the reduction of Java, is a fact which is bound to produce a tremendous impression upon the Indonesians. This is an honor which their corporation with Japan has won for them. It also has clearly demonstrated what the true intentions of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia are. It must be born in mind by the Indonesians that the honor which has been done to them will increase their responsibility for answering the confidence of Japan in them. They are expected to forge ahead toward the strengthening of their country as a wing of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. It goes without saying that politics and strategy must be interrelated. We seem to feel the heart-beat of the new administration in Java proceeding with the construction of the structure for certain victory in the war.

Lectures on China

The Chinese Economic and Cultural Study Society will hold the third lecture meeting on things Chinese at the Fujiyama Industry Library lecture hall from September 24 to November 25. Five noted authorities on the study of Chinese problems are scheduled to speak.

Tokyo Advisers Meet

Governor Shigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis was host at a luncheon party held at the Imperial Hotel Tuesday in honor of advisers to the Metropolis. Those who attended were Yoshinari Kawai, economic adviser, Count Yoshinori Futara, educational adviser, and Kamazo Tatsuma, waterworks adviser.

REBORN PONTIANAK HUMS WITH ACTIVITY

Copra Industry Pick Up Again; Japanese Language Spreading Rapidly

Domei

PONTIANAK, September 5.—The revitalized city of Pontianak is humming with reconstruction activities, with its industry, economy, administration, education and culture making a remarkable development. Suffering little from ravages of battle in the current war, the city is enjoying peace with the majority of its populace, who are Chinese residents, actively working in their respective fields of industry.

The only damage done to the city's harbor facilities and copra oil plants by fleeing Dutch soldiers is being speedily repaired. Another large copra oil plant is turning out at top capacity copra oil which is used as fuel for buses and ships. The soap-making plant which was established following the Japanese campaign in Borneo is actively manufacturing soap from copra oil, monthly producing a large amount of soap which is not only sufficient to meet the demands of the island but is exported to Shonan.

The Chinese stores along the streets are full of various textile goods, daily necessities and other commodities, showing that there is an abundant commodity supply in the city. There are also abundant supplies of foodstuffs in the grocery shops.

All the Chinese and Indian traders are pro-Japan and speak Japanese quite well. Bolstering the local administration of the Japanese Military Administration in Borneo, provincial supervising officers and police station chiefs are actively working each in his own province to maintain perfect peace and order.

The Chinese residents and native populace are cooperating in commercial and industrial development undertakings and in reconstruction work. The development of underground resources is rapidly progressing. In addition, forestry and salt-making industries are making steady progress. The construction of tanning manufacturing plants is also under way.

With the establishment of the Pontianak Shipping Operation Association recently, coast and river transportation service has shown a greatly increased efficiency. Reflecting the efficient condition of land transportation service in West Borneo, a bus service with Pontianak as its center has been extended into the hinterland.

Concerning the educational and cultural fields, all elementary, middle and technical schools have been reopened while the opening of numerous new educational institutions is expected shortly. Japanese language schools have been opened in various places and are now engaged in steadily spreading the Japanese language.

The inauguration of a broadcasting station here is expected during this month. The movie enlightenment corps recently returned here from a successful tour, taking over one month to cover the hinterland where the corps showed newsreels and Japanese films to the native people.

School Shortage In U.S.

LISBON,—The United States will in the autumn of this year be short of 100,000 teachers while more than 500,000 children will be deprived of schooling because many of the schools have been taken over by the Government and are being used as storage houses or for other war purposes, it was stated by competent quarters, according to a New York dispatch.

Indian Women Give Away Jewels, Men Offer To Fight as Bose Speaks at Kuala Lumpur

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, September 7.—Subhas Chandra Bose, who has been kept busy continually ever since he arrived in the southern area, made his appearance at Kuala Lumpur on September 5. At 7 p.m. the same day he attended a mass rally in the plaza in front of the Provincial Government of Selangor, and addressed a gathering of more than 50,000 Indians from all parts of Central Malai. He spoke of an impending march on Delhi.

When Mr. Bose finished speaking, many in the audience came to him, offered themselves for enrolment in the Indian National Army, and made contributions to the fund for the independence movement. Many of the women in the gathering gave valuable jewels and gold or silver mounted personal decorations to the leader of the Indian independence movement for use in the furtherance of the cause.

Contributions totaling $2,000,000 had been accepted by the Indian leader in less than an hour after he had finished his speech.

INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY PREPARED FOR CAMPAIGN

Coming Burma Battle Is Golden Chance to March Into India, Says Journal

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 7.—The coming Burma campaign, which will undoubtedly follow the end of the rainy season in Burma, is a golden opportunity for the realization of the much-coveted Indian Independence, declared a local Japanese journal, Tairiku Shimpo in an editorial today on the occasion of the arrival here of Lieutenant-General A. D. Loganathan, representative of the Indian National Army and the personal emissary of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League of East Asia.

At that time, there will be a grim war between the Anglo-Saxon and the Japanese Forces which will be fought with the same intensity as the Southern Pacific front, the journal said, adding that the role to be played by the Indian National Army on the Burmese border will be exceedingly significant.

"However, this does not mean mere military collaboration on the part of the Indian National Army, but its role is important as it should directly call upon the Indian masses to rise to the occasion in order to bring about the collapse of the British imperialistic rule," declared the journal.

"By taking this opportunity, the newly-created Indian National Army must do its bit to enhance the Indian National Movement and give the Indian people organization and objectives and even go to the extent of militarizing them. Blood shed in the past half a century constitutes a prelude for the acquisition of independence by the Indians, when the Indian National Army crosses the Indo-Burmese border."

TRADE BETWEEN CANTON, KWANGCHOW READY SOON

4,500,000 Yuan Involved in Pact—Payment Set in Central Reserve Bank Notes

Domei

CANTON, September 5.—Trade agreement between Canton and Kwangchow which was decided as the result of negotiations conducted since June, involving reciprocal to the trade amount of 4,500,000 yuan is expected to begin in mid-September, it was disclosed in details today.

Products to be exported from Canton include wheat flour, cotton, textiles, oil cloth locally produced, paper, printing ink, paints, foodstuffs, rubber goods, cotton and cotton blankets, rice paper, and sundry goods. Meanwhile, peanut oil, used gunnysacks, cereals and tobacco leaves will be exported to Canton from Kwangchow.

As payments are to be made by Canton in Central Reserve Bank notes, the present exchange of products is expected to go a long way toward strengthening the position of the Central Reserve Bank notes in the Kwangchow area.

JAVA MISSION MAKES CALL ON VARIOUS MINISTRIES

Also Visits Cultural Society To Hear Lectures Given by Kata and Fukui

The Java Inspection Mission to Japan sent by the Japanese Military Administration at Java, numbering 20 members in all, and the Java Students' Mission, numbering 24, accompanied by Civil Administrator Isamu Hirai called at the War Ministry and various other quarters on Tuesday.

They were welcomed at the War Ministry by War Vice-Minister Lieutenant-General Kyoji Tominaga and Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the Ministry Major-General Kenryo Sato. Later, the members visited the Navy and the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries.

In the afternoon, they visited the Society for International Cultural Relations and were received by Matsuzo Nagai, Director-General. They listened to a lecture delivered by Dr. Tetsuji Kata on the subject "On Japan's Social Structure" and that by Jintaro Fukui, compiling official of the history of the Meiji Era in the Education Ministry, on the subject "Meiji Restoration."

The visitors then saw movies of "Japanese Industry" and "Japanese Navy."

Sergeant Oda Cited For Saving Convoy

(Continued From Page 1)

enemy plane went down and, when it reached about 150 meters above the water surface, it turned over and burst in flames. Sergeant Oda, too, died a gallant death, but his brave action caused the air unit to fulfil its important mission.

Born in Shimane

The late Sergeant Tadao Oda hailed from Oashi-mura, a fishing village facing the Japan Sea in the northern part of the Shimane peninsula in Yatsuka-gun, Shimane Prefecture.

While he was a little boy, his parents moved to Yokosuka, and he went with them.

He had such an affection for his relatives he had left in his native place that even after he was sent to school he went to see them frequently.

He was particularly attached to his uncle Seinosuke Ishikawa and cousin Mrs. Koma Ishikawa.

"I had learned from the newspaper that Tadao had fulfilled an important mission with which he had been entrusted in hurling his plane into a flying fortress," said Mr. Ishikawa when interviewed.

"I was joyous over Tadao's exploit when I learned of the special honor done to him.

"The last time Tadao came to see me was when he was a student at a private flying school.

"Then he called together old friends and children of the village and talked to them about the plane. He seemed to be enjoying his talk thoroughly.

"Tadao's last communication from the front line came to hand in the spring of this year. His resolution not to return alive was in evidence throughout the message.

"From boyhood he was fond of planes. I am sure that he was very happy when he went to die in the air for his country."

MANCHOUKUO-KWANGTUNG TRADE NOW UNDER WAY

Will Exchange Goods Based On Agreement at S. China Economic Talks

Domei

CANTON, September 5.—At the Second South China Economic Conference in February, the authorities of Manchoukuo and Kwangtung Province had arrived at an understanding on the basis of which they today agreed to begin the interchange of part of the stipulated goods with Manchoukuo exporting nine items of trade, it is learned here today.

The agreement reached in February called for the export of silk cloth, cotton blankets, miscellaneous foodstuffs, Chinese medicine, waste silk and waste fiber by Kwangtung Province while Manchoukuo in return exported paints, fireproof clay, firebrick, industrial chemicals, matchwood pulp, building engineering materials, as well as medicine.

The execution of the understanding was delayed due to the fact that Manchoukuo had already completed trade programs with various regions which had claimed priority.

The present agreement, however, provides for the export of limited goods by Manchoukuo with further negotiations scheduled for the coming autumn, concerning export of soy beans, soy bean oil, soy bean cake, various kinds of other beans as well as peanuts by Manchoukuo which Kwangtung Province desires to import.

BUDDHIST TOWER PLANNED FOR HONGKONG CITIZENS

Construction Ceremony Set on September 9 in Presence of Governor-General Isogai

Domei

HONGKONG, September 7.—Hongkong has decided to erect a Holy Buddhist Tower containing the ashes of Gautama Buddha. This project sponsored by the authorities concernned on the spot is favorably welcomed by Japanese and Chinese residents, who are determined to cooperate more firmly than ever through Buddhism. The Buddha's ashes were recently brought here by Priest Gyosho Fujii.

A ceremony for starting work will be solemnized on September 9 in the presence of Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai and many prominent Japanese and Chinese dignitaries.

The proposed tower is expected to be completed before the end of this year. When finished, it will play a large part in the spiritual life of the Hongkong residents together with the Hongkong Shrine.

Aussie Parliament Called

Domei

LISBON, September 6.—Australian Premier John Curtin announced today that the new Parliament returned in the recent general elections would be called on September 23. The announcement came immediately after a Cabinet meeting.

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JAVA FAST BEING RID OF MALARIA, PLAGUE

Nippon Authorities, With Natives' Aid, Stamping Out 2 Greatest Curses of Island

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 6.—Malaria and plague, the two most dreaded enemies of Java, are fast being stamped out by the Japanese Military Medical authorities with the collaboration of native male nurses. Subsequent to the occupation of Java, many male and female nurses who have been re-trained under the guidance of the Japanese Military Medical authorities, are at present carrying out wonderful work in the crusade against these diseases which have been causing untold misery to the people of Java for centuries.

Under the old Dutch regime, preventive attention was concentrated for the benefit of the European residents alone, but following the occupation of the island by the Japanese Forces, similar facilities have been extended to all including the millions of native inhabitants.

The present campaign against these diseases carried out by the competent authorities in collaboration with the natives includes the ridding of mosquito breeding places existing along the coastal plains by cleaning out the swamp areas and periodical drying of fish farms as well as conducting extensive research work with 100 efficient field workers. Moreover efficient male nurses are always kept ready to be dispatched at a moment's notice with a quantity of quinine tablets whenever cases of the disease are reported.

Natives Being Instructed

The natives are also being given instructions regarding the prevention of malaria together with the use of preventive vaccination. As the result of such endeavors cases of malaria have diminished greatly for which Java's entire populace is sincerely grateful.

No less effort is being made to stamp out plague, another great curse. Plague broke out in Surabaya in 1911 and spread to the districts in Malang. In 1933, it caused some 200,000 fatalities. But at present, however, such a devastating outbreak is practically impossible thanks to the untiring efforts of the Japanese Medical authorities and the native medical services.

Yet once in a while plague breaks out in the highland districts 600 meters above sea level, but rational methods of suppression, namely the improvement and inspection of houses to prevent the epidemic, are being employed. Native habitats having thatched roofs and double walls are conducive to the breeding of rats, and accordingly a plan calling for the remodelling of houses is vigorously being encouraged, not mentoin the preventive vaccination measure against plague. Judging from the progress being accomplished today, the day is not far off when malaria and plague will be completely stamped out.

TRADE REMITTANCES UP, MALAI SURVEY REVEALS

Speedy Rehabilitation and Increased Inter-Regional Commerce Noted

Domei

SHONAN, September 4.—Reflecting the acceleration of the rehabilitation as well as the increasing inter-regional trade in East Asia, trade remittances from Malai to other regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere have been increasing monthly, according to a recent survey.

Remittances up to the end of August to Burma, Sumatra, Java, North Borneo and the Philippines totaled 40 times the amount registered in March when the control regulations were promulgated by the Japanese Military Administration, requiring official permits for business transactions with these countries.

Monthly tabulation showing the number of remittances and the amount involved up to August follows: March, 22 totaling ¥250,000; April, 41 totaling ¥280,000; May, 82 totaling ¥2,473,000; June, 402 totaling ¥6,758,000; July, 1261 totaling ¥7,213,000; and August, 978 totaling ¥8,835,000.

THAI PARTY LEAVES TOKYO

The Thai Military Mission to Japan left Tokyo for home on Tuesday. Enroute, one group of the Mission will visit Nagoya to inspect Japan's munitions industry there and then proceed to Osaka. The other group will tour various parts in the Kansai district and then visit the Naval Academy.

The two groups will meet together at Fukuoka on September 11 for their return journey home.

A group of 13 members called at the Akeno Aviation School on Tuesday, and on the same afternoon paid homage to the Ise Grand Shrines.

Laud Japanese Strength

Members of P.I. Inspection Party Which Visited Here Recently Amazed at Iron Will of Home Fronters to Surmount War Obstacles

Their impressions of wartime Japan and their consequent views in regard to the reconstruction of their fatherland were expressed frankly at a round-table conference in Manila by the members of the Philippine Inspection Party upon return from their recent trip to Japan. This inspection party, sponsored by the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines was composed of representatives of the political, social, economical and the educational phases of the New Philippines, according to Domei.

Bisente J. Gusman (Reporter of the Tribune):

"Japan is engaged in a struggle unprecedented in history, but the Japanese are leading a surprisingly quiet and composed life; the calmness and the quiet of the people can be compared with the placid waters of Lake Yamanaka. I have read many books on Japan, and I have been informed by many on things Japanese, but my recent tour of Japan proved that my conception of that country was completely out of focus. I had underestimated her strength.

"I went to Japan determined to solve the riddles of why Japan has been able to take the initiative in this war, and why Japan has been able to score so many victories on land, sea and in the air. And I have found that solution. The indomitable fighting spirit, the willingness to sacrifice all for the cause of the State and absolute loyalty are the basic spiritual principles dominating the behavior of the Japanese people. These high spiritual qualities that bind the Japanese people are the principal factors that make Japan a great nation."

Impressed by Patriotism

Jose Desdelio (Chief of the Manila Police Department):

"I, too, was struck by the intense patriotism and loyalty of the Japanese people. The Japanese, whether living in the cities or in the rural districts, have only one thing in their mind and that is—to defeat the Anglo-Americans. The Japanese people are determined to fight this war to a successful finish. The welfare of the State is their primary concern and every bit of their energy is being poured into the prosecution of the war. I wish to express my profound gratitude to the Japanese who are fighting a war for the permanent emancipation of the East Asiatics."

Cornillo Baramaseta (Chief of the Department of Commerce and Industry):

"My trip to Japan has only strengthened my conviction that Japan, and Japan alone, is capable of leading the one billion people of East Asia. In spite of the many wartime difficulties, Japan has not lost her sense of self-respect and reserve.

"One day in Tokyo, I walked into a restaurant on the Ginza, and because of the language difficulty, I was unable to convey my thoughts to the writer. But a Japanese who happened to be seated nearby graciously offered his services and ordered a meal for me, and before I knew it my bill had been paid. I would like to look upon his kindly act as one of strong brotherly love.

"During the long period of foreign domination, the Filipinos have developed a peculiar complex. We have looked upon foreigners who occupied our homeland as conquerors. But today we look up to Japan not as a conqueror, but as a kindly mother who carefully guards her helpless child.

"Another pleasant incident at Moji, our port of arrival, clings to my mind. As if welcoming the return of her own sons, an elderly Japanese lady did everything possible to make us feel at home. She served us hot tea and even offered to carry our luggages. The benevolent spirit of the kindly old lady is indeed the same parental affection that Japan has toward the Filipinos and other Asiatics."

Laurel's 3 Points

Pio Duran (Deputy Chief of the Kalibapi):

"If the Philippines expect to become a nation worthy of its name, the Filipinos must acquire some of the high spiritual qualities of the Japanese people. For the reconstruction of the Philippines, Mr. Jose Laurel, head of the Philippine Independence Preparatory Committee, laid down a three-point program stressing patriotism, ethical and moral education, and cooperation with the nations of East Asia. These three principles are absolutely essential in the rebuilding of our nation."

Mr. Baramaseta:

"Not only is Japan a nation of indomitable spiritual qualities but she is a nation with high productive potentialities. Japan's productive capacity has surpassed my expectations. The strong spiritual backing of the people and the careful governmental planning enables Japan to produce with such high efficiency. Especially in the fields of heavy and chemical industries, Japan has made astonishing progress. Each armed victory is triumph for the home production front. Before the war, American propagandists had spread grotesque misconceptions of Japan. We had been told that Japan could not compete with the industries of the United States, but I have learned differently from my recent trip."

Mr. Gusman:

"American propagandists had informed us that Japan was not an industrialized nation; she did not have the very essentials of industry—iron and machinery. But during the tour, I watched Japanese factories mass-produce automobiles, airplanes, guns, tanks and everything essential for the successful prosecution of the war. If the Americans intend to defeat the Japanese through production she is in for a big surprise. It would be a grave mistake to underestimate the economic and the productive strength of Japan. I do not think that a hundred-years war would affect Japan in the least."

Farmers Boost Crops

Silayan Hilarion (Director of Bureau of Plant Industry):

"In spite of the many wartime obstacles, the Japanese farmers have actually increased their food production. The problem of manpower shortage has been successfully remedied by the establishment of mutual-aid neighborhood associations. Furthermore, the farmers are constantly studying ways and means of increasing and improving their crops. The neighborhood association of the Philippine is now under process of organization and I hope that our society will consequently help increase our food production. In Japan, factory workers and students living in the cities voluntarily give up their holidays and vacations to work in the fields."

Mr. Duran:

"If a nation intends to carry out a successful production program, the people will inevitably be burdened with hardships and sacrifices. Commodity shortages will bound to make living conditions uncomfortable."

Mr. Gusman:

"Japan utilizes every bit of her cultivated land for the production of food and other essentials, but here in the Philippines, I must admit regretfully that there are still large tracts of land lying idle. If the Philippines expects to increase her productive capacity, the fundamental agricultural principles must be revised. I am ashamed to admit my ignorance, but the existence of flour and bread in Japan was indeed a startling revelation to me. I did not know that Japan raised wheat nor did I know that the Japanese were capable of baking bread."

Mr. Denreal:

"Only one word can adequately describe the economical status of Japan and that word is—sound. The economy of wartime Japan, I assure you, is not an economy of abundance, but the sagacious management by the Government and the will of the people to endure material discomforts assure them an orderly life."

Market Price Reasonable

Mr. Baramaseta:

"Daily necessities are sold at reasonable prices set by the Government and the neighborhood association system insures a fair distribution. Profits for the small merchants have been limited but complaints are never forthcoming. To serve the nation in a more useful capacity, many have willingly taken upon themselves new occupations."

Mr. Gusman:

"The Japanese people know well that a shortage of commodities is a phenomenon that arises with every war in every country and they are satisfied wtih the products rationed them. The Japanese have restrained themselves from buying unnecessary items, and 'black market' and hoarding, so rampant in America, are seldomly heard of. The Japanese are prepared for a long and hard battle ahead. They are determined to win the war at all cost."

Mr. Sharland:

"Japan has great economical reserves and the people of East Asia can place absolute confidence in her undertakings. I have also discovered that the Japanese are imbued with high moral principles. One day at Arashiyama in Kyoto, I happened to mislay my umbrella but later in the day a Japanese returned it to me. Members of the Inspection Party often forget their belongings in waiting rooms and on street cars but every object was promptly returned to its respective owner by the honest Japanese."

Pato Sinio Valesela: (Professor, Philippine University)

"I was astounded by the progress that Japan has made in the field of science. I was also surprised by the abundance of scientific equipment in the universities and colleges throughout Japan, especially at Tokyo Imperial University. Inventions of weapons and improvements on household goods are some of the works undertaken in the science laboratories. I hope that the scientists in the Philippines will likewise make worthy contributions for the execution of the present war and for the reconstruction of Greater East Asia."

CANADA ROAD COMPLETED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 6.—The Canadian authorities, which have been pushing work on the so-called Canada Road traversing Canada breadthwise and corresponding to the Alaska Road that has recently been completed, have recently succeeded in linking Geraldton and Hearst in Ontario Province, thus bringing the project to completion, according to the magazine, Business Week.

The Canada Road starts at Vancouver on the Pacific Coast and runs to Halifax in Nova Scotia Province, a distance of 7,070 miles.

Foreign Heads Of U.S., Britain, Soviet to Meet

(Continued From Page 1)

its stand that its large-scale operations and nothing else made possible the anti-Axis operations in the Mediterranean and was dissatisfied that an anti-Axis regime had been set up in Sicily ignoring the Soviet Union. By the latest move, however, the Soviets will have an important voice in the Mediterranean for the first time in European history. The Soviets now have secured a "political bridgehead" in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

To Deceive Soviets

Observers believe, however, that America and Britain, viewing the situation on the Eastern Front, believe that even though they make concessions now they will be able to wipe these out in the future. In any case, it is thought that it is the leading political strategy of the United States and Britain to give every political concession to the Soviets in order to seek its pleasure.

But it still continues difficult to bring Soviet Premier Josef Stalin out into a conference, and the "high British official" is said to have declared as follows:

"Churchill is ready to go anywhere anytime to meet Premier Stalin, but that does not mean that he is criticizing the Soviet Premier for not attending conferences. It is clear that when the situation on the Eastern Front is so very important he cannot leave home. Franklin Roosevelt too cannot leave the United States due to various reasons so the meeting place of the Anglo-American-Soviet leaders has not yet been set."

From the above statement it is clear that while Churchill is ready to go to Moscow to meet Premier Stalin, Roosevelt is setting forth various reasons trying to avoid such a trip.

Concerning the second front question, the "high official" showed considerable embarrassment and asserted as follows: "The British Government expresses its most sincere respect for the Soviet forces in carrying single-handed the heavy burden of war on the Eastern Front. The British Government, however, cannot spill the blood of its officers and men just to please the Soviet government. We do not want to be pointed to by future historians as having spilled even one drop of the blood of our youth just through a political crisis."

Chiang's Kuomintang Meets

Domei

CANTON, September 7.—The 11th plenary session of the central executive and supervisory committees of the Chungking Kuomintang began yesterday with the attendance of Chiang Kai-shek, other leaders of the Chungking regime, and representatives of the provincial branches of the organization, according to a Chungking broadcast. The usual address of instructions by Chiang opened the session.

Bombing of Nunnery in French Indo-China By U.S. Fliers Denounced by Press in P.I.

Domei

MANILA, September 7.—Commenting on the attack by an United States plane on the Taphing Nunnery in the vicinity of the Chapa summer resort in French Indo-China on September 4, the Filipino press compared this raid to the "devilish inhuman" assault on Rome also by American pilots.

One journal said, "Frankly we were not surprised by this raid, since it is in the line with the Anglo-American policy of waging war on world civilization. This raid together with the Rome attack as well as the bombing of hospital ships and other instances too numerous to mention will go down in history as inexcusable examples of Anglo-American barbarism.

Declaring it is fortunate that no casualties occurred, another paper declared, "The true character of the Americans is clearly revealed and it is evident that the Anglo-Americans no longer even attempt to conceal their raids on sacred objects which all civilized people hold in respect."

The journal added "From our experience, we ascertain that even in the heat of battle the Japanese Forces showed greatest consideration for our numerous churches, and sacred objects. Not one church was intentionally bombed, not one monastery or nunnery even molested. It is quite a contrast to the American brutality. We know now that contrary to the American propaganda, Anglo-Americans are the enemies of the world."

MOVEMENT TO EULOGIZE BURMESE PRIEST DECIDED

Mitsuru Toyama and Others to Form Society in Memory of Bikk Ottama

The ties binding Japan and Burma through Buddhism which was tightened by the presentation of the ashes of Gautama Buddha is to be further consolidated by the inauguration of a new movement in memory of the late Bikk Ottama, High Priest of Burma, who dedicated his whole life for the independence of Burma, it is reported by Domei.

The society in memory of his works is to be organized by Mitsuru Toyama, eminent nationalist, Kozui Otani, religious worker, Dr. Shumei Okawa, historian, and other notables. The inauguration ceremony will be held on Friday at 9 a.m. at the Yomiuri-Hochi Hall and various issues concerning memorial projects will be fully discussed then.

Dr. Thein Maung, first Burmese Ambassador to Japan, will be requested to act as adviser to the society while Bikk Ottama's sister, now the principal of the Japanese Language School in Rangoon, who is devoting herself to bring Japan and Burma into closer relationship, will also play her share in the new movement.

The training of Burmese youths in the spirit bequeathed by Bikk Ottama will be strenuously undertaken while the publications on, "Nippon," and, "Japan and China," by Gikk Ottama in which he dealt upon the trend of Burma in connection with the China Affair will be translated into Japanese and later widely circulated. Compilation of the biography of the great religious as well as national leader is also being considered.

GOOD CROP OF RICE SEEN IN LUZON FOR THIS YEAR

Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan Provinces Report Early Harvest

Domei

MANILA, September 6.—Bumper rice crop is expected in all the rice producing provinces in Luzon Island, according to reports received here recently from the various provinces.

Many provinces, including Zambales, Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan, expect heavy crops early this year although the regular harvest season begins late in October.

It is understood the various chapters of the National Rice Growers' Association, National Rice and Corn Corporations as well as the Department of Agriculture and Commerce have adopted measures to insure self-sufficiency of production as well as the smooth distribution of the products.

Java Leaders Praise Japan For Kindness

(Continued From Page 1)

can well be imagined.

The new administrative structure of Java follows the general lines laid down by Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Java Area on August 1. A Central Council and Regional Councils are to advise the Military Administration and able Javanese are to be appointed officials to serve in the Administration. The formula is radically different from the one enforced by the Dutch in which exploitation was the main aim of administration, and is based on the immutable Japanese principle of giving every nation and race a fitting place in the sun.

The people of Java who, living amid plenty, had led miserable lives under the selfish colonial policy of of the Dutch and had been politically emasculated have now awakened to their national existence as an East Asiatic people and they have risen to construct a new East Asiatic Java.

Trust in Japan's pledged word has been deepened among the Javanese people by this new move in the wake of a new policy toward China, granting of Burmese independence and brotherly support to Thailand.

In return, the Javanese people are expected to throw themselves with redoubled energy into the work of developing the rich resources of the country for the strengthening of Japan's fighting power and the establishment of a self-supporting economic system.

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MENGCHIANG SHOWS FAST RISE IN 4 YEARS

Performs Vital Role of Supply Base for Japan With Manchoukuo

Domei

KALGAN, August 6.—The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, which saw its birth four years ago, has since been taking conspicuous strides toward development, politically as well as economically. Besides shouldering the responsibility of supplying war materials to Japan, it is playing an indispensable role as a supply base in close collaboration with Manchoukuo and North China. Much is expected in future of the rejuvenated Mengchiang Government as an important link in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The Federated Autonomous Government was established in an earnest desire to found an ideal land for the Mongols where they could perform their special mission. For this reason an independent administrative organ was established excluding Chanan and Chinpei; which are mostly inhabited by the Hans, from its jurisdiction, while the Mongolia Development Committee undertook the responsibility for education, preservation of peace and order, raising of live-stock, and other work related to administrative activities. The result has been a great progress in all spheres.

Pledging an inseparable relationship with Japan, Mengchiang is devoting itself to weeding out Communistic influence as well as to supplying Japan with coal, iron, horses, wool and other necessary war supplies. It is clear that the Government has been exerting its utmost to carry out its mission. In the face of pessimistic views on the future development of Mengchiang, due to the temporary economic stagnation, the Government has bravely carried on its work of development, especially in view of the fact that it occupies an important position, both politically an economically, in Greater East Asia.

When Japan adopted the new policy in connection with the National Government of China in Nanking by retroceding concessions and relinquishing extraterritoriality, some made false speculations as to the future existence of Mengchiang. However, in defiance of such rumors the Mengchiang Government upheld its ideal of founding a new government, and firmly maintained its pride as a self-governing nation. Not only this, but it tightened further its collaboration with North China. On the occasion of the Economic Adjustment Conference between North China and Mengchiang a plan was adopted for the increased production by Mengchiang of coal and iron ore, as well as for the cultivation of rice in a quantity double the usual amount to relieve North China of its worries over shortage of grain. Thus, the conference accurately indicated the road which is being taken by Mengchiang.

For the purpose of discharging the special mission of the Government, the employment of native people has taken place. Proper measures to produce absolutely necessary war materials as well as to stabilize the livelihood of the native inhabitants, have been taken in all fields. The establishment of paper manufacturing and cement factories has contributed a great deal toward the strengthening of self-sufficiency.

In order to strengthen local administrative activities, the posts of heads of provinces and prefectures are occupied by native officials. A great step toward the improvement of administrative organs was effected after the convening of the 16th Political Affairs Board on August 14 of this year. During the course of the conference, it was decided not only to simplify the central administrative organ but to remove some of the government officials of the central government office to positions in local offices.

In an effort to solve the problem of shortage of foodstuffs in North China, a new measure for the increased production of grain by 60 per cent as compared with the output of the preceding year, was planned and each province was alloted its share of responsibility. In full realization of its weighty position, Mengchiang has lately fortified its defense line on the west while exerting concentrated efforts on raising livestock and tapping mineral deposits.

For the last 738 years, since the Mongolian race was united by Genghis Khan, the Mongols had experienced ups and downs, till it finally gained stability and was able to make firm strides toward development through the good offices of Japan. It is not too far-fetched to portend that the Mengchiang Government will one day exercise its influence far into the northwestern frontier line and build up a wall of defense against the invasion of communistic influence. It is also quite probable that Mengchiang, with the realization of its development, will become the outer defense border of the National Government of China. Having obstructed the construction of the international route through Outer and Inner Mongolia, and further having blocked the advance of communistic influence from Chahar into Manchoukuo thus thwarting completely the sinister designs of Chungking, Mengchiang is playing an important role as a special defense zone.

The new movement for advancing the administrative activities, which came into being in 1941, has greatly enlightened the 6,000,000 native inhabitants and has enabled them to concentrate their efforts on activities.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

INDUSTRIES IN MALAI STAGE BIG COMEBACK

Japan Aids in Development by Transferring Spindles and Spinning Machines

Syonan Sinbun

As the Military Administration in the Southern Regions enters its second stage, the reconstruction of Malai is gallantly keeping up with the general pace of the progress in the whole of the Co-Prosperity Sphere. The new Administration policy, which was announced at the provincial governors' conference held in the middle of May, included adjustment of finance and increased production as the chief points.

In the field of financial adjustment, importance is being attached to the savings movement among the population in order that new currency, which has been issued with the progress of reconstruction, may be absorbed. Business conditions of the Chinese and Indian banking offices have been satisfactorily restored, and pre-war savings have been refunded.

According to available statistics, savings at the six local Chinese owned banks on July 20 totalled $23,000,000 in the pre-war account and $50,920,000 in new currency. Savings at the three Indian-owned banks totalled $9,730,000 in new currency, while savings at Nippon owned banks on July 10 totalled as high as $64,480,000.

The postal savings system, which was started in September last year, too, is proving popular and statistics show that on June 30, the total postal savings exceeded $800,000. Also proving highly popular, especially among children, is the postage stamp savings movement, which is now under way.

The sale of lotteries, too, is playing a part in the absorption of idle money, and tickets for July were sold out a few days after they were issued. These lottery tickets were reported to have been resold with high premiums since then. In view of this popularity the August issuance of tickets has been increased to $400,000.

According to all indications, little difficulty is expected in realizing the total issuance of lotteries, totalling $3,000,000, for the current fiscal year, while an issuance of $5,000,000 lotteries for the next fiscal year is now expected to be possible.

In the industrial field, too, the Administration is showing lively activities in order to maintain balance between the volume of currency on one hand and the available commodities for purchase on the other.

The recent participation in economic activities by the Chinese has greatly accelerated the progress of industrialization and economy, mostly in the field of production of daily necessities. The Administration is also devoting its efforts toward the industrialization of the interior regions, and especially noteworthy is the rapid progress being achieved by Malaian cotton industry development, a project which is part of the 'five years' plan for the Southern Regions set up by the Japanese authorities. Preparations are already in progress for receiving 20,000 spindles and spinning machines, planned to be transferred here within this fiscal year.

Furthermore, in order to achieve rational re-distribution of labor power, the Administration is already mapping out a concrete plan for labor supply to take place following the establishment of the various projected industrial organs.

KUALA LUMPUR.—The importance of agriculture in Malai during the current war was emphasized by Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama, Governor of Selangor, at the inauguration ceremony held for the third batch of students of the Kuala Lumpur Agricultural Training School.

Governor Katayama warned the students against hardships and arduous tasks lying ahead: their vocation was not an easy one, but with their willing and wholehearted cooperation and the guidance of Japanese instruction, he felt sure they would finally overcome all obstacles.

Under the British regime he recalled, emphasis was placed on tin mining and rubber-planting and agricultural pursuits were completely neglected. Result, the country had to depend solely on foreign imports for daily necessities.

The policy of the Japanese Administration, he said, was to pay primary attention to agriculture with a view to making the country self-sufficient.

Rubber Prices Lowered

SHONAN.—In order to facilitate rubber consumption, the Military Administration here has lowered the prices for sheet rubber, rubber soles, condensed latex, and waste rubber from August 1.

With about 15 cents per pound reduction in price, the consumption of rubber goods expected to be accelerated.

As a substitute for leather soles, sole crepe will be manufactured on a large scale, while the demand for condensed latex will become greater for medical purposes. More scrap rubber as well as surplus rubber will be consumed for the manufacture of substitute gasoline and antimalarial oil. These will be obtainable at low prices hereatfer.

Care of Poor and Needy in Kowloon Kindles Spark in Governor's Heart

Visits Home of 'Little Sisters of The Poor' and Shows Deep Interest in Inmates' Activities; Also Calls at Other Charitable Institutes

Hongkong News

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by other high officials, visited the "Little Sisters of the Poor" at their Home in Kowloon City recently. His Excellency also visited other charitable institutions including the Precious Blood Hospital and the Home for the Aged, and displayed a keen interest in the varied activities of the inmates.

The congregation of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" which is Roman Catholic, is dependent directly on His Holiness the Pope in Rome. The Home in Hongkong was first started in Kowloon Tong on February 3, 1923, and was transferred to Kowloon City on December 15, 1926. The Home is under the patronage of His Excellency the Right Reverend Mgr. H. Valtorta, Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

Since January this year, the Japanese Government has gratuitously donated toward the upkeep of the Home rice and flour, to which oil and sugar was later added. These much appreciated gifts were regularly continued until April last, and in May a large sum of money was received from the Education Department for the purchase of necessities, such as rice, flour, sugar and oil for the months of April, May and June.

The Sisters and inmates of the Home are most grateful to His Excellency and other officials for their kind assistance, and earnestly hope that this consideration for their welfare will be continued.

In Hongkong, as in other parts of the world, the Little Sisters possess no income or other resources, and depend entirely on voluntary public donations, while there are two or three Sisters out collecting goods and money daily.

It appears that the Good Godfather of the Poor is ever present to inspire and assist in the collection of funds for the maintenance of the Home, so that even in times of difficulty, generous benefacters have continued to give their support.

Aim of Home

The aim of the Home is to nourish, clothe and care for the poor and in firm people of over 60 years of age. Since the Home was started, 2,414 persons have been received and the usual number of inmates varies from 200 to 280.

The number of Sisters at the Home are only 16, a number far too small for the many and onerous tasks which have to be performed daily.

Founded in the little village of St. Serva, in the year 1839, by Jeanne Jugan, the history of this Institution is a most interesting one.

The foundress, a humble servant, on seeing some poor and helpless old people, was inspired to try and care for them. Aided by two companions, they started by taking in an old blind woman who was left destitute on the death of her sister.

Soon after, others were admitted. The number increased rapidly and today statistics show that there are now 309 homes, 46,780 old people and 5,680 Little Sisters. The Mother House is at Sa Tour, St. Joseph, on St. Pern Met et Villaine, France.

Sports Aid Relief

The total proceeds from the various exhibition games between the Canton and Hongkong sportsmen held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., recently, amounting to ¥5,331.20, exclusive of a donation of ¥500 from Leung Fu-cho, Chairman of the Hongkong Canton Basketball, Baseball and Volleyball Charity Association, was handed to the Hongkong General Relief Association recently.

The cost of printing and other incidental expenses, amounting to ¥478.10, was paid for by Choy Cheung, while the donation of ¥500 from Leung Fu-cho was a gift to him for special services rendered.

TAIWAN FIRM PLANS HONGKONG PROJECTS

To Bolster Irrigation; Also Planning Forestry, Botanical Reserves

Hongkong News

The cultivation and development of the New Territories through irrigation, and the planning of forestry and botanical reserves, form part of the future plans to be carried out by his company, declared Mr. Takeguchi, Head of the Hongkong Branch of the Taiwan Development Company, in the course of an interview recently.

Negotiations are now underway for the transfer of the Waterworks Department of the Governor's Office to the Taiwan Development Company, and Mr. Takeguchi was asked if there was likely to be any change in the schedule of charges or other operations.

It was also revealed that Mr. Takayama, a Director of the Company, recently arrived in Hongkong on an inspection tour, as well as to assist in the transfer of the management of the Water-works Department from the Governor's Office.

"The regulations and charges as laid down by the Governor's Office in regard to the supply of water will be adhered to for the present, Mr. Takeguchi said, "and as any company handling the supply of water to the community should be regarded as a public institution, any imperfections, etc., would be remedied eventually."

It was next pointed out that the present accounts for the consumption of water did not state the number of gallons used. Mr. Takeguchi said that he was aware of this and the total in gallons would, in future be included in the accounts.

Public Fountains

The apparent shortage in public water fountains, especially in the Yaumati district, was next raised, and Mr. Takeguchi was also asked if there was likely to be any charge made for drawing water at these public fountains.

The reply was that there were about 200 public fountains in Hongkong, of which about 160 were in use. Out of the 160, about 100 were in Kowloon. Investigations would be carried out and, if necessary, further fountains would be opened for public use. There would be no charge for obtaining water from these public fountains.

All the Hongkong reservoirs are now full, it was stated, and the total amount in storage is estimated at about 6,000,000,000 gallons. The supply of chlorine for purifying the water had been used up, but further supplies had been ordered from Japan and are expected to arrive very shortly.

The management of the Canton Waterworks was operated by the Taiwan Development Company for the last six years, while the Swatow Waterworks was only recently returned to the Chinese Government after being under the control of his company for about three years.

HONGKONG BUREAUS FETE ANNIVERSARY

Work Commended By Authorities at Gala Celebration Held at Great Hall

Hongkong News

The first anniversary of the establishment of the District Bureaus in Hongkong was enthusiastically celebrated in the Great Hall of the former St. Paul's Girls' College, Macdonnell Road, recently.

Among the distinguished guests present were Mr. Ichiki, Chief of the Civil Affairs Department; Mr. Yamamoto, head of the Hongkong Bureau; Lo Kuk-wo, Li Tse-fong, Chou Shou-son, Lau Titsing, Chan Lim-pak, Li Koon-tsun, members of the Chinese Councils; Mr. Ono, President of the Japanese Club; the heads of the 12 district bureaus in Hongkong, and the staffs of the various bureaus.

Object of Bureaus

Chan Kwai-bok, Head of the Central District Bureau, in his openinig speech, referred to the brilliant feat of the Imperial Japanese Forces in occupying Hongkong within two weeks of their taking up arms to rid Asia of the evil influences of the Anglo-American people.

"In order to stabilize conditions for the Chinese community here," he continued, "the District Bureaus were established a year ago today. Thanks to the guidance and assistance given by the authorities we have been able to carry out our work smoothly and have not disappointed the authorities in their expectations.

"The objects of the Bureaus," continued Mr. Chang, "are to look after the affairs of the Chinese community and, for that purpose, the Bureaus are managed by Chinese only. We know the responsibilities placed on us, and that is why we have left no stone unturned to assist the authorities in every possible way in tht administration of the civil affairs of Hongkong.

"Now that we are on the eve of a final victory," concluded Mr Chan, "we should do our part in giving our whole-hearted cooperation to assist tht authorities who have done so much for us and our people."

Cooperation Appreciated

Mr. Yamamoto said: "I am glad to be here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the establishment of the District Bureaus in Hongkong and I wish to take this opportunity to express my views on the good work rendered by the members of staffs of the Bureaus during the past year.

"Since their establishment, the Bureaus have done much to assist the authorities in the civil administration of the place. They have shown good cooperation in assisting the authorities in carrying out the last census, the anti-cholera inoculation campaign and the distribution of daily essentials such as rice, sugar and oil to the public.

"I hope they do not feel that they have already done their duty, but will carry on their good services as they have in the past in the expectations of the authorities."

Fine Services

Mr. Ichiki, in a short speech congratulated the various bureau on the first anniversary, and commended them for the good work rendered.

"They have done much to assist the authorities," concluded Mr. Ichiki, "and the services thus rendered will be long remembered. I hope they will carry on as usual in future, for they are not only helping the authorities in their civil administration of the place but are also rendering good services to their own people."

The occasion concluded with a series of lectures in Japanese delivered by members of the District Bureaus. It was learned that almost every member of the District Bureau staff is able to converse in Japanese, thus enabling them to carry out their duties more smoothly.

Gymnastic Display

In the afternoon, members of the Tunglowan District Bureau gave a fine gymnastic display at the Chinese Recreation Club sports ground. A description of the display was broadcast by the Broadcasting Station. All the Bureaus were closed in order to celebrate the occasion.

Members of the Kowloon District Bureaus and New Territories Bureaus held a similar ceremony at the Alhambra Theater in the afternoon, when a number of congratulatory speeches were made.

SUGANAMI PREDICTS VICTORY FOR JAPAN

Chief of Staff in Hongkong Gives His Views on Present War Situation

Hongkong News

Firm confidence and unshakable faith in final victory was expressed by Major-General Suganami, Chief-of-Staff, in an interview with newspapermen recently.

Major-General Suganami was asked to give his views on the present war situation. He declared that the loss of one or two battles did not mean much at the present time, but that this year and next year would be most important ones. For both sides the climax would be reached, he added.

No one can foretell the future, the Major-General continued, in answer to a question as to what would happen after the war, but added: "In 1918, the German army made a last effort to occupy the French capital. The German army believed in victory and the French believed in victory too. So they fought. If either side lost its belief in victory, they would not fight.

"The one who loses belief in victory one minute before will lose. That is why I say that the war will be decided in the last minute, and I can tell you that we believe in final victory. That is why we will win the war," the Chief-of-Staff concluded.

Starts Plane Fund

The general drive for funds for airplanes started by the Yamato Kai (a Japanese Association) has resulted in many donations being received from the Japanese community in Hongkong.

Among the first donations received was one of ¥500 from the Fuji Commercial Association. Others included ¥332 from the proprietor and members of the staff of the Lido Cafe, in Nakashowa-dori, and an anonymous donation of ¥500.

This collection for aeroplane funds has not been formally organized and when it comes into existence, many more donations are expected.

Japanese School Formed

The Hongkong-Kowloon Japanese Language Institute, in order to promote the study of the language, has inaugurated a Kowloon Japanese Language Association for the improvement of the teaching of Japanese.

In order to extend the activities of this Association, different sections haye been arranged, the affairs of which are to be looked after by separate committees.

Every subject connected with the study of Japanese will be thoroughly discussed, so that closer cooperation may be made with the authorities.

Graduation Rites Held

The second term Special Gendarmerie Police held their graduation ceremony at the former St. Paul's Girls' School hall recently in the presence of a number of distinguished guests.

Mr. Yada, Officer-in-Charge of the Training Institute, after distributing the diplomas, said that it was most regrettable that some of the students were unable to sit for their examination owing to illness. However, the results attained were most satisfactory.

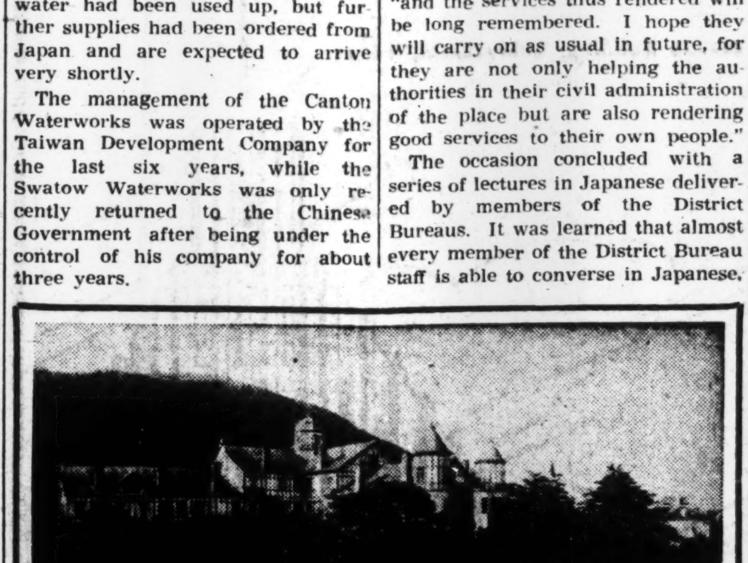
He congratulated the successful graduates and said that he was sure that they would carry out their duties to the best of their ability and to the satisfaction of the authorities.

A congratulatory speech was made by Mr. Li Tse-fong.

Those present included Lo Kuk-wo, Chan Lim-pak, Chow Shou-son, Kwong Kai-tung, Li Koon-tsun and Lum Kin-yan.

Indian Masses Starving

LISBON.—The masses of Indian people are slowly starving while the upper classes are enjoying life as in times of peace at health resorts of the Himalaya foothills, states the American news weekly Time in commenting on the queues formed at Calcutta foodstores by the thousands and thousands of Indians who stand for hours and even days waiting though drenched by the monsoon rain.



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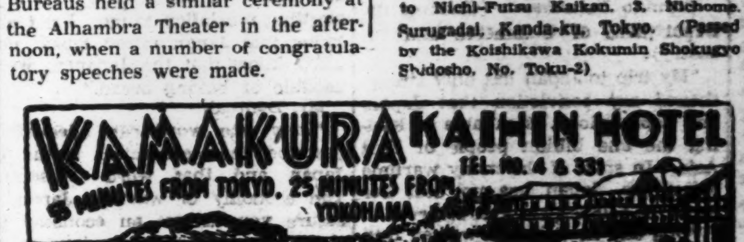

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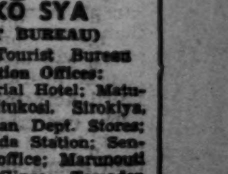

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Judgment on America

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA,
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section, The Imperial Headquarters

Chapter II
Section II

After the failure of the plans for the purchase of the Manchuria Railway, American encroachment upon East Asia appeared from two directions in two totally different forms. One was the militaristic oppression of Japan, and the other was the aggressive dollar policy against China.

Since it was practically impossible to consider such a thing as a financial aggression against Japan, which had achieved remarkable development as a capitalistic nation after the Russo-Japanese War, the suppression of Japan's economic and militaristic development by diplomacy was the only possible course of action left for the United States. As have been given in detail in the first chapter, the Katsura-Taft Agreement of 1905, the Takahira-Root Agreement of 1908; various communiques directed against Japan during the first World War, and the anti-Japanese attitude at the Versailles Peace Treaty, are all manifestations of American designs. Moreover, even the wave of disarmament which swept over the world after the conclusion of the first World War was made to serve American ends in its aggression against Japan. The Washington Conference, as is well known, was a gesture quite representative of such an American policy. In fact, it was the success of the American schemes at this conference that rendered the maintenance of a permanent peace impossible.

In the field of economic conflict, the United States was absolutely confident of the power of its dollars. However, it was perfectly aware that if economic power is not backed by military power it is rendered useless in the end. Consequently it was necessary, first of all, to curtail Japan's military power if the United States was to achieve financial supremacy in China. This was the fundamental reason which gave birth to the Washington Treaty. But could the United States, which had smiled up its sleeve at the ratio of 5:5:3 obtained by threatening Japan, have imagined that a score of years thence it would be staring in the face of its own downfall because of that very naval ratio? For it is clear that it was this iniquitous ratio that gave Japan its great spiritual strength.

Furthermore, although it also has been elaborated in the first chapter, there was one important result that came out of the Washington Conference. This was the general denial of Japan's special interests in China, particularly in Manchuria. Secretary of State John Hay's proposal of 1899 for an Open Door in China was, in substance, nothing more than a demand for equal treatment within the spheres of interest already established by various nations in China, and it was based on the recognition of such spheres of interests of various nations and of other special interests attached thereto. Also, since this recognition was one of the fundamental conditions of Japan's diplomatic relations and the Ishii-Lansing Treaty had no other meaning than Japan's efforts toward obtaining the recognition of the United States to the existence of its special interests in China.

So long as the United States adhered to the policy of a commercial offensive in China, it should have confined itself to the demand for equal treatment in its commercial relations. Therefore, all these proposals and treaties were not manifestations of American goodwill toward various nations, especially as regards Japan; they were nothing but the poisonous talons of American imperialism which changed their form according to the circumstance.

As might have been expected, the United States changed its policy from a commercial to a financial aggression, and with the general inroad of its capital into East Asia, began its stand for the Open Door and equal opportunity, gradually avoiding recognition of Japan's special interests in China and particularly in Manchuria. For instance, it openly revealed its tendency in relation to the problem of a joint loan to China in 1918 and in 1920, and to the nullification of the Ishii-Lansing Treaty at the Washington Conference, thus finally arriving at a complete denial of Japan's special interests in China. Militantly, politically and economically, the path to a peaceful relationship between Japan and the United States was permanently closed at the Washington Conference. Although it required a score of years before a complete break between Japan and the United States came about, it cannot be denied that the seed for precipitating the present situation was sown at the Washington Conference.

We are now ready to take up another of the American encroachments upon East Asia after the failure of its plans to purchase the Manchuria Railway, namely, the dollar policy toward China. As has already been mentioned, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War the United States, being still on the side of the debtor nations, was obliged to confine its China policy to a commercial aggression, but with the failure of its plans to purchase the Manchuria Railway, it realized the necessity of changing to a new policy of aggression. Convinced that it was impossible to achieve satisfactory results by commercial aggressions such as the Open Door and equal opportunity, and that only financial investment and economic ownership could extend American political influence in East Asia, the United States thenceforth openly pushed forward to a financial aggression. Those who were appointed to stand in the front-line of the American dollar policy were the representative of New York's financial bloc, E. H. Harriman, and the diplomatic representative of the same financial bloc, Willard Straight, who was then the Consul-General in Mukden.

In 1908 the American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, established an East Asia Bureau in the State Department, and appointing Straight as Chairman-Extraordinary, steadily pushed forward the financial aggression under the joint efforts of the State Department and the New York financial bloc.

Immediately afterward, a Chinese investment foundation was organized on a vast scale by combining the J. P. Morgan Company, the First National Bank, the National City Bank of New York and the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb Company, in one gigantic organization, with J. P Morgan as the president. Straight was selected to be sent to China, where he showed a remarkable versatility as their Peking representative. The following were some of the organization's numerous activities:

1. Plans for the establishment of a Manchuria Bank:

For the purpose of establishing a Manchurian Bank to be controlled by the United States and China, with the aim to develop resources such as mines, forests, and agriculture, and to construct railways, a memorandum containing plans for raising loan funds of $20,000,000 from the American financial bloc was exchanged between Straight and the Civil Governor of Mukden, Tang Shao-yi. Tang was sent to the United States to conclude the agreement. However, with the successive deaths of Emperor Kwang Hsu and Empress-Dowager Tsu Hsi immediately after Tang's departure, Yuan resigned from his post disgraced, and consequently Tang was obliged to return empty-handed, unable to receive the support of his home government.

2. Preliminary agreement for leasing the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, 1909:

Through the subterfuge of Straight, a preliminary agreement was concluded for the construction of a trans-Manchuria and Mongolia Railway, to extend for 1,500 kilometers between Chinchow and Aigun, among the American financial bloc, the British Powling Company, the Governor-General of Manchuria, and the Civil Governor of Mukden. Further, it was decided that the United States should put up the capital while the British firm should build the road. It was a surreptitious ground plan for the purchase of the Manchuria Railway by sealing the fate of the Manchuria and the southern line of the East China Railway, thereby necessitating the sale of these two railways.

3. Knox's proposal for the neutralization of all railways in Manchuria:

Expecting opposition from Japan and Russia in regard to the lease of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, the American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, made a proposal to Britain on November 6, 1909, to Japan and Russia on December 18, and also to France. The substance of the proposal was that in order to enable China to buy back all the railways in Manchuria, funds should be placed at the disposal of China and the powers concerned should control the lines during the term of the lease. Further, in case the said neutralization proposal should become inoperative, he proposed as an alternative that the powers should support the American lease contract of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway.

As long as the Manchuria Railway was controlled by Japan, it was impossible for the United States to freely encroach upon Manchoukuo, hence its resort to such a perfidious policy in the attempt to dislodge Manchuria from Japan's hold. The United States attempted to achieve the expected objective in cooperation with Britain, but Britain declared that although it was in favor of the plan, it would be impossible to put it into practice. Japan and Russia, of course, were firmly against it while Germany disclosed itself favorably disposed only in principle, and France flatly refused to consider it.

In regard to the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, Japan and Russia opposed the plans, while Britain declined to support it. Thus, due to opposition from various nations, both American plans came to naught.

4. Participation in the Hankow Railway Lease Association, 1910:

While Britain, Germany and France were planning the construction of a great network around Hankow by joint capitalization, Straight planned and carried out a cutting-in campaign and succeeded in concluding a four-power treaty on November 10, 1910.

5. American loans to China, 1916:

The Lee Higginson Company of the United States agreed to promote a loan for expenses required for the construction of a reservoir and waterworks in Huaiho and the great canal area by liquidating $5,000,000 of 3-year national bonds of China at 6 per cent. The same company also agreed to lease over 600 miles of railway between Chuchow, Hunan Province, and Yinchow in the province of Canton, and 200 miles of railway from Chowchiakow in Hunan Province to Hsiangyang in Hopei Province.

6. Huaiho loan, and Yenchang oil field loans, 1917:

The United States agreed to lend $20,000,000 for the improvement of Huaiho, and also concluded an agreement for joint capitalization for the development of oil-fields in Yenchang Prefecture.

These examples make clear the fact that the United States, having worked itself out of the position of a debtor nation into that of a creditor nation, had been gradually changing its foreign policies to financial and capitalistic ones. Especially, having jumped suddenly to the position of the greatest creditor nation in the world with the first World War as the turning point, its foreign policies openly assumed a financial character.

7. The new Four-Power Loan Consortium:

After China joined the Allied forces in 1918, the United States proposed in July of the same year an organization of a loan consortium with the banks of Japan, the United States, Britain and France. The object was to curtail the exclusive activities of Japan in Central China and Manchoukuo during the war. In 1919 a conference of the representatives of the banks of the four nations was held in Paris. At this conference the Japanese delegate declared that Japan was quite willing to participate in the proposed loan consortium provided no harmful demands were imposed on the special rights of Japan in South Manchuria and in eastern Inner Mongolia. However, the United States refused to recognize Japan's declaration and it was finally decided, after negotiation, that though the Tao-jo Line, and a part of the same line extending from a certain terminus to Haikang under the jurisdiction of Japan as obtained as part of the Nishihara Lease contract, were within the bounds of the area mapped out by the loan consortium, any planned project or enterprises attached thereto, were agreed not to be included in the rights of the loan consortium. With this special agreement in hand, the Four-Power Loan Consortium was established on October 15, 1920. However, as China refused to recognize it and did not submit any request for loans, the Loan Consortium had no opportunity to bear results.

Thus, the financial aggression of the United States in China, particularly in Manchuria, did not achieve any brilliant success due to the opposition from Japan and Russia. Resentful of the situation, it was finally forced to resort to denial of Japan's special rights in Manchoukuo at the Washington Conference. The denial was such, however, that on the contrary it endorsed Japan's substantial power in Manchuria.

Due to such diplomatic conflicts and to the noble sacrifices of its men, Japan's power in Manchuria steadily grew until it reached the stage where the hysteric cries of the United States at international conferences could not overthrow it.

It is true that the effects of the Washington Conference stopped short at the idealistic and emotional and did not achieve the political and financial. However, we must take careful note of the fact that it was these very idealistic possibilities that produced the important background for the Manchurian Affair and the China Incident.

The real power of Japan followed the path of steady growth in Manchuria as witnessed, for instance, in terms of the volume of trade. In 1908, the Japan-Manchurian trade amounted to 26.8 per cent of the total volume of Manchurian trade, whereas that between the United States and Manchuria amounted to only 6 per cent. In 1928 the Japan-Manchuria trade was 31.6 per cent, whereas that of the United States was reduced to 3.9 per cent; and in 1930, 32.2 per cent for Japan and 3.9 per cent for the United States.

The above figures demonstrate clearly that even before the outbreak of the Manchurian Affair, Japan was sharing in over 30 per cent of the total trade of Manchuria. Such a volume between the two nations is proof that they were bound so closely together that any disruption in their relationship would have meant death to either country.

On the other hand, the United States' trade with Manchukuo seldom exceeded 4 per cent. It was, therefore practically impossible for the United States to compete with Japan. The denial of Japan's special interests in Manchoukuo at the Washington Conference was nothing more than the usual crafty turn of policy of the United States which, having been defeated by Japan in the rivalry for power in Manchukuo, tried to curtail Japan's power by giving moral support to the rising tide of Chinese nationalism.

China was by no means pleased with the extension of American power in East Asia. The relation between these two countries, which grew closer and closer with the Manchurian Incident, the Washington Conference, and the China Affair was, so to speak, a relationship born out of a union in spite of hatred, and for this reason it finally became a mortal danger both to the United States and to China.

(To Be Continued)

STRUGGLES OF BOSE DEPICTED ON STAGE

Toho Dramatizes Zealous Patriot's Exile in Japan and Work for India's Freedom

The exile in Japan of Rash Behari Bose from the earlier Taisho Period up to the present during which period the eminent Indian patriot struggled his way toward India's goal, freedom, braving the most trying circumstances is the timely subject of the Toho Dramatic Troupe's presentation, "Mr. and Mrs. Bose," currently being featured at the Yurakuza Theater.

Starring Joji Oka, well-known screen actor, in the title role of the zealous Indian leader, and Fukuko Sayo, veritable idol of Toho revue fans, in the part of Mrs. Bose, the play is a fitting presentation of the Toho Gekidan which makes its debut in the current performance as successor to the Toho Dramatic Research Association.

Mr. Bose's recent activities; his launching of the active movement for India's independence shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, his flying trip to Shonan and his cession of power as President of the Indian Independence League to another energetic leader, Subhas C. Bose are matters too well-known since the developments of the current war have brought the Indian problem into the limelight. The long years of patient but vigorous underground activities which Mr. Bose has carried on for the last three decades during his exile here, however, are little known except to those who actively assisted this Indian refugee.

Bose's Japanese Helpers

Among the Japanese who have consistently tendered moral and material help to the zealous patriot in his struggle for the liberation of the 350,000,000 Indian people are Mitsuru Toyama, one of the foremost loyalists of contemporary Japan, Aizo Soma, proprietor of the Nakamuraya Restaurant in Shinjuku, and his daughter Toshiko who had been married to Mr. Bose. The three decades of exile here of this Indian leader have been featured by untold hardships for Mr. Bose as in the early stage of his exile, the British Government through its diplomatic agents in Tokyo put constant pressure upon this political refugee, who was forced to move from one hiding place to another to defend himself from possible assassination which was once actually attempted on him abortively.

Toshiko's unwavering devotion to her alien husband through years of hardships and constant danger was, in fact, touching as is picturesquely represented in the current performance by Miss Fukuko Sayo. It was partly due to the unselfish love and tender care of this Japanese lady that Mr. Bose could march bravely along the thorny path he had to tread toward the goal of India's independence.

Glorious Culmination

The many years of struggle of the unflinching leader finally culminates in a glorious event when in April of 1942, with Britain's bulwarks of aggression and exploitation in East Asia, Hongkong and Singapore, having been shattered by the mighty Japanese Forces, Mr. Bose left for the South to actively launch a righteous drive for restoring freedom to his motherland with the concentrated strength of the Indian residents in the Southern Regions.

There are some distortions of facts in this play, eminently in the last scene where Mrs. Bose breathes her last listening to her husband's radio speech delivered at the send-off party given him before his departure for the South in the Spring of 1942, whereas in reality Mrs. Toshiko Bose has been dead for about 10 years. Such techniques, however, do not impair the dramatic effect of a play as is amply proved by the current presentation.

Written by Shuji Hojo, one of the most prolific scenario writers of contemporary Japan, "Mr. and Mrs. Bose" is produced by Takamaru Sasaki. The settings are arranged by Kisaku Ito. Prominent among the players are Sachiko Murase, veteran actress of the Modern school stage, who takes the role of Mrs. Soma, Fujio Nagahama, Shin Terashima and other ambitious Toho thespians.

Co-Prosperity Plays

For the theater-goers of this month, the leading playhouses of the capital offer two interesting plays portraying the dramatic espisodes in the progress of East Asia. Top: From "Mr. and Mrs. Bose" based on the life of the Indian patriot, Rash Behari Bose at the Yurakuza. The title role is taken by Joji Oka (right). Lower: "Scorpion" at the Meijiza features Miss Kogiku Hanayagi (right) as a Japanese woman member of the pacification corps in China working among the Chinese masses.

The capital's dramatic front usually registers a certain lull during the warm weather months of August and September–but the footlight activities this month seem hardly affected by the rise in temperature. Every playhouse enjoys a nightly capacity house. The performers are in the best of shape. And the program is very attractive.

The Kabukiza as usual appears to be the mainstay of the legitimate offering. Its opening was delayed due to the illness of its star performer Kichiyemon but the theater is now opened featuring the time-honored classic vehicles including the famous "Sendaihagi."

Perhaps the most fascinating of all the performances is "Scorpion" produced on the Meijiza stage by Masao Inouye and his troupe. It develops around a heroic feminine member of the Pacification Corps in a little railway junction town on the Peking-Hankow Railway in the early days of the China Affair. It is a story of a brave Japanese girl who saves an anti-Japanese Chinese youth from a deadly scorpion bite at the near-sacrifice of her own life. Dramatically presented and well acted, the play deserves special attention of the theater-goers.

The Takarazuka Theater for September gives all-Japanese numbers. The second item on the program has its theme adapted from "Takekurabe," a famous literary piece from the pen of Ichiyo Higuchi, one of the outstanding woman novelists of the Mèiji Period. It is a dance number and highly colorful.

NIPPON LANGUAGE SCHOOL TO OPEN FOR FILIPINOS

Institute to Start in Latter Part of This Month to Train Teachers

Domei

MANILA, September 5.—With popularity of the Japanese language ever on the increase in the Philippines, a school of the same scholastic standard as a preparatory college in Japan is scheduled to open in the latter part of this month, to train Japanese language teachers for secondary schools, it was learned today. The institute will be established in Diego Silang Primary School building in Paco.

The Bureau of Public Instruction of the Department of Education which will manage the new college reveals that a regular two-year course will be offered consisting of the beginners, intermediate and advanced courses.

The Bureau stipulated that only public school teachers who have been in the teaching service during the school-year of 1941-42 as well as the graduates of the Philippine normal schools, or those holding a bachelor of science degree in education with civil service eligibility will be admitted to the regular course.

The college will also offer a special course covering two years in which students will be trained to become Japanese interpreters or employes of business firms or teachers of Japanese in the elementary schools.

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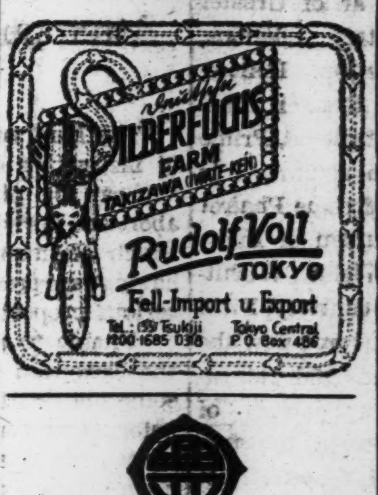

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

Japan-Thailand Cultural Exchange

Japan and Thailand have been drawn closer together at an accelerated tempo ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia whether in military relations, diplomacy or economic cooperation. Following the visit of Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki to Thailand, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo sojourned in that country and from Thailand came Phairot Jaiyanama, director of the Bureau of Information, Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan to return Mr. Aoki's courtesy, Field Marshal Sry Sena Phya Phaphon and now the Military Mission. These visits and return-visits have deepened the sentiments of cordiality and friendship between the two allies. It is further expected that Premier Phibun Songkhram will shortly visit our shores to draw our relations even tighter.

We note with deep joy that also in the spiritual and cultural fields which form the foundations of Japan-Thailand relations our close and friendly intercourse has been markedly promoted. Much of this is owing to the Cultural Agreement between the two concluded on October 28 last year. As stated in its Preamble, the agreement is aimed at furthering cultural relations between Japan and Thailand, each respecting the peculiarities of the other's culture, at contributing to the cultural rise of East Asia as a whole and at strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two countries. Thus it is seen that the agreement is aimed not only at promoting the cultural relations between the two countries but also at contributing to the cultural rise of East Asia as a whole, a point which is especially worth considering.

Article XI of the agreement provides that institutions for the introduction of the culture of the one to the other should be established in the capitals of the two countries. Already in Bangkok a Japan Culture Hall has been established with Ken Yanagisawa, authority in the field of cultural relations, as director.

Japan-Thailand cultural relations, as a matter of fact, have a long historical background. In 1890 the Royal House of Thailand presented to the Buddhists of Japan some of the remains of the Buddha and in order to enshrine them a temple, the Nissenji, was built in Nagoya. Following this gala event, a number of Japanese industrial and cultural leaders proceeded to Thailand to participate in some of her public affairs, while in 1896 eight Thai students were sent to this country to prosecute their studies. Since then cultural missions have been mutually sent and friendly relations between the two countries have been enhanced year after year. The Cultural Agreement will not only develop these friendly relations between Thailand and Japan but also bears a world mission of constructing an East Asiatic culture.

It is no easy task to compare the cultural merits of one country with those of another, because culture is not only the subjective property of a nation but is also a phenomenon arising spontaneously out of climate and history. It is to this that the proviso concerning respect for the peculiarities of each other's culture points. Thailand and Japan are seeking to gain deeper and deeper understanding of each other through cultural contact, thereby to strengthen their friendly ties, and to create and promote new East Asiatic culture in close cooperation.

The cultural efforts of the two countries must not end merely in a mechanical exchange or introduction of each other's culture but must achieve an organic fusion or marriage so that an East Asiatic culture, or more comprehensively, a Greater East Asiatic civilization may be brought into being.

In other words, the work before us is called Japan-Thailand cultural enterprise but the chief goal of endeavor is not merely that which concerns Thailand and Japan only. Since Thailand is the oldest independent nation in the Southern Regions and is a powerful wing of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the relations linking her with Japan must inevitably influence the psychology of all the peoples of South Asia. Thus the Thailand-Japan cultural enterprise is the first and greatest touchstone of all the cultural efforts of Japan throughout the Southern Regions..

The ultimate aim of the Greater East Asia cultural movement is to turn Asia into a single organic body through which one common blood-stream may run through it in the full realization of the principle that Asia is one, so that there should emerge with crystalline clearness what one can properly call "the Asiatic spirit" or "Asiatic culture."

In this sense the success or failure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere construction work will basically depend on whether Thailand and Japan can maintain heart-to-heart cooperation. It is in this spirit and with such an aspiration that the Governments and peoples of the two countries dedicate themselves to the rearing of a new world culture.

Attempted Insurrection in Denmark

The hand of Britain at her favorite game of instigating others to fight her battles for her can be plainly seen behind the recent abortive uprising reported from Denmark, which Germany is to be congratulated on having suppressed before it assumed more serious proportions.

Unable to make any appreciable dent on the European fortress, desperate to establish something that might pass for a second front before Soviet indignation rises higher, Britain turned her attention towards this small Baltic state hitherto spared the worst ravages of war. Not daring to attempt a landing, however, Britain directed her efforts towards provoking disturbances within the country so that better fishing in the troubled waters might result.

Full details of the plot are lacking up to the moment, but it appears that parachutists dropped by the enemy had established contact with certain traitorous elements and malefactors within the country and succeeded in instigating them to various disruptive activities, including sabotage and terroristic acts directed against the Danish people themselves.

Thanks, however, to the resolute and timely intervention of the Commander of the German forces in Denmark, the attempted insurrection was promptly nipped in the bud. Within two days after the German proclamation of martial law, which was issued immediately the situation showed signs of getting beyond the Danish authorities' control, peace and order were happily restored, and the underground activities of Danish miscreants and British fifth columnists completely quashed.

That any Danes could have let themselves be used as Britain's tool in any such transparent scheme to turn the situation in Britain's favor at Denmark's expense must be a matter for the most profound concern of the entire Danish nation. They would be well advised to consider what might have been the disastrous consequences of the whole affair had it not been swiftly and effectively quelled. Obviously the only victims would inevitably have been the Danish people themselves.

There is nothing new in the methods Britain employed in this fresh move to get one more nation to fight her battles and shed its blood for her. It is only a repetition of the methods whereby the horrors of war were let loose over Norway, Jugoslavia and Greece, all of which might have been entirely spared its ravages, had not traitorous elements in their midst proved ready tools to Britain's hands.

Surely no one in Denmark can have forgotten how Britain tricked these and other countries into fighting for her, only to leave them coldly in the lurch, at Dunkirk as at Athens, at Narvik as at Skopljo, as soon as the tide of battle ran against them. Denmark was more fortunate than these earlier dupes in that the plot engineered by British agents of disruption was discovered and foiled before it could wreak their country greater harm, but it behooves the Danish people to be better on their guard henceforward against possible similar future attempts.

Indeed at this decisive stage of the war it behooves all nations, great and small alike, to be on the strictest guard. The enemy has plainly shown that it is ready to go to all lengths to disturb the Axis camp not only militarily but also in the realm of politics and thought. Even outside the Axis camp, its agents are engaged, wherever the smallest loophole is left for their activities, in desperate attempts to create internal disturbances and undermine the foundations of those countries unwilling to play the Anglo-American game.

All peoples would do well at this critical moment to ponder carefully this phase of the enemy's stratagem, and be prepared with effective counter-measures to frustrate these insidious schemes.

CURRENT WAR BRINGS CLOSER REALIZATION OF PAN-ASIANISM

Asiatic Revival Possible Only With Elimination of Anglo-American Domination From East

By KIYO SUE INUI
(Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan)

Kiyo Sue Inui, LL.D., has been on the professorial staff of the University of Southern California, Tokyo University of Commerce, Waseda University and Chin-an University (China), and has attended as representative or adviser, several international conferences on trade, population and tariff. His outstanding work is "Unsolved Problem of the Pacific."

Part I

Several contradictory opinions are current regarding the origin of the doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics. An impartial study of these opinions, however, leaves no room for doubt that such a doctrine was enunciated as a means to strive for the liquidation of the politico-economic intrusion of the Occident, and thus insure the rebirth of the Orient.

No sooner the Western nations, by seizing the key regions of the East, converted them into either colonies or semi-colonies than the Eastern nations, self-consciously scrutinizing the mechanism of pan-Occidentalism, propounded the ideal of pan-Orientalism as the most suitable ideological measure, forceful enough, to resuscitate the spirit of Asiatic unity for common benefit and security. In this manner, the doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics came to prevail and, therefore, it can be said that the conception of pan-Orientalism sprang up as a reaction to Occidental incursion. If this view is accepted, one can easily perceive the Western complex of pan-Asiaism in modern times.

U.S. Becomes Aggressive

Soon after the termination of the last World War, all the European countries became confronted with an unprecedented economic confusion and exhaustion. The United States in this sad plight of Europe found an open opportunity to extend its economic sway to that sphere and East Asia. To countermand the American economic proclivity, a movement for promoting pan-Europeanism was sponsored by certain leaders of the continent. Especially active was Count Kalergi, then Foreign Minister of Austria, who succeeded in working out a definite plan for giving practical shape to the movement. Also Briand, then Foreign Minister of France, strongly upheld the movement, and contended that pan-Europeanism should be fostered under the aegis of the League of Nations.

Unfortunately, with the death of Foreign Minister Briand, the pan-European movement came to a standstill, and it was revived only when National Socialism of Germany and Fascism of Italy in unison began to advocate the necessity of creating a new European order. Great Britain, observing the earlier trend of pan-Europeanism, immediately started reinforcing its policy of Pax Britannica, which reached its climax on the conclusion of the Ottawa Trade Agreements of 1932. On the other hand, the United States, reaffirming the imperativeness of maintaining solidarity in the Western Hemisphere, enlarged the scope of its pan-Americanism.

New Awakening in Asia

While agitation for regional harmony was going on in diverse parts of the West, certain Occidental Powers took upon themselves the responsibility of guiding a pan-Asiatic movement as an indirect measure to stabilize their exploitation of the East. Consequently, pan-Asianism in their hands degenerated into a weapon of annexationist Powers. Only Japan in the East declined to submit to such a movement.

The signal victory achieved by this country in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 not only shattered the foundation of the Europe-sponsored pan-Asianism, but also brought about a new reawakening of Oriental homogeneity, which in East Asia developed into an ideal of intercountry reliance to end the rule of third Power intervention.

With the rise of Japan, the Western Powers, having colonies and possessions in the East, became apprehensive of their self-created notion of Asia for the Asiatics, for they realized that the Oriental peoples were also endeavoring to create a system of pan-Asianism of their own.

New Tendency

The new turn in the doctrine of Asia for the Asiatics stimulated an all-round Oriental tendency to champion the cause of Asiatic regeneration. On account of this tendency, steps began to be taken to expose the detrimental features of the Oriental policies of Britain and the United States, which nations thenceforward construed pan-Asianism as an undesirable idealistic force, simply because it aimed at the destruction of the "democratic" pattern of status quo in Asia.

In other words, the reformed pan-Asianism determined itself to restore the traditional status of Asia by doing away with the uncalled-for political and economic domination of the West. Britain, in its possessions in the East, applied stringent measures to restrain the emergence of pan-Asianism; whereas America devoted its attention to obstruct the natural evolution of East Asiatic harmony, particularly resenting the forward activities of Japan.

It is obvious that the Nine-Power Treaty, the Anti-War Pact and the Stimson declaration of non-recognition of Manchoukuo were framed primarily to hinder the consummation of a pan-Oriental understanding. The present attitude of the Washington Government toward the East transparently points out that President Roosevelt in alliance with Prime Minister Churchill is bent upon dictating the course of Oriental life and living ex cathedra swayed by an ambitious outlook of America of the world.

America's Designs

The United States has entered the current international armed conflict in order to superimpose its own world policy on the external and internal affairs of other component nations. Puritanism no longer exists in the America of today. It has been discarded in favor of capitalist-imperialism. Apparently, the United States has become an ardent follower of Calvinism. In the latter part of his life, Calvin advocated that service rendered in commerce, industry or other departments of human enterprises should be duly rewarded, and that all power and influence attained by means of commerce and trade should be regarded as sacred. It appears that in the eyes of today's America, power and influence gained by dint of commerce and trade have become gifts of liberty. In consequence, exploitation has become an indispensable instrument. Not satisfied with the vast resources of the Western Hemisphere, the Washington oligarchy demands that the United States must have the right to assume the role of an economic policeman in the world, especially in East Asia, to protect its liberty and freedom of living!

How America's liberty and freedom of living are menaced either by the construction of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia or by the establishment of a new order in Europe, is certainly beyond the conception of the average intelligent man. If the United States truthfully cherishes its time-honored ideal of pan-Americanism, it cannot reasonably object to the upsurgence of Greater East Asianism, pan-Europeanism or pan-Orientalism. The fact is that the United States desires that both Europe and Asia should fall in line with its conception of pan-Americanism of the world in toto.

It is scarcely necessary to explain that no self-respecting nation can abide by such an absurd conception. Japan, Germany and other Axis nations are engaged in a bitter struggle, for they wish to live happily and peacefully in their respective spheres of the world under a reorganized system of inter-country reciprocity. Their wish does not in any way clash with the legitimate aspiration of the United States.

Foreign Domination Must End

Pan-Asianism, as it has developed now, rightfully demands that the West must recognize the independent status of the East. To be more explicit, it demands that the United States and Britain must give up their policy of dominating the Orient.

In East Asia, Japan has made a positive move in that direction. The present activity in respect of constructing a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere aims at practicalizing the permanent liberation of this part of the Orient from the politico-economic interference of the Anglo-American nations. It has to be admitted that this activity is in consonance with the larger activity concerning the regeneration of the entire Orient. The United States and Britain cannot brush aside the historical evidence that the peoples of the East have all along been inclined to live in their sphere of the world without taking up a domineering attitude toward the West. The Orient has never regarded the military power as the summum bonum of life, even though it had resorted to it on many occasions to establish different patterns of administrative regimes in different Eastern countries. Its policy has always been to encourage peaceful living.

In the past, all evolutions and revolutions in the Orient were carried out so introversively that there were very few sanguinary revolutionary wars. In contrast, in the Occident, sanguinary revolutionary wars occurred intermittently. This again illustrates that Oriental politics has been traditionally based on high moral principles for the purpose of insuring peace and happiness to mankind at all times. Hence, it would be more than a figment of imagination to think that the East harbors the notion of dominating the future. As Britain and America are perfectly aware of the peace-loving characteristic of the East, they, in fairness, should not stand in the way of the projected new order in East Asia, which is a part of the now-developing movement for pan-Oriental resurgence.

Philosophy of East

Intuitive philosophy is the keynote of Oriental culture; whereas practical reasoning is the basis of Occidental civilization. The former enjoins one to practise contentment within his own surroundings, while the latter urges one to seek contentment in expansion, overstepping the limits of his surroundings. The Orient tries to remain in companionship with Nature, while the Occident attempts to conquer Nature by devising new scientific methods and material innovations.

Although the Orient is proud of its spiritual and philosophic contributions, as well as its age-old culture, it is nevertheless broadminded and modest enough to absorb such things of the West as are beneficial to its life and living. This Oriental trait is highly prominent in the present-day culture of Japan, which has serenely assimilated with an open mind the scientific and technical aspects of Oriental, civilization.

No one should think that the Orient in the past was deficient in scientific and technical ingenuity. It must be remembered that gunpowder and printing were invented in the Orient. If the Orient did not develop a highly scientific and technical culture, it is because the Oriental peoples took greater interest in fostering moral principles, philosophic conceptions and religions They were more concerned with the elevation of mind than with the security of material comfort. And that is why the West found it comparatively easy to dominate the East by making a show of its militant power and material culture.

It is the Occidental domination which compelled the Orient to assimilate the scientific and technical aspects of Western civilization as a means to prepare the ground for its regeneration. Today, the Orient is asserting its right to conduct its own affairs, because it has regained its confidence to look after its own interests without depending on the Occident, and by overriding the de trop politico-economic influences of Britain and the United States. Inspired by such a motive, Japan rose up in arms against the Anglo-American nations, and is now constructing a co-prosperity sphere embracing Greater East Asia to hasten the revival of the traditional East Asiatic harmony.

It is plain that the Anglo-American policy of hindering the growth of pan-Asianism has hardened the resolution of the Asiatic peoples to secure their destined status in the world. Almost every Asiatic country in one way or the other is voicing its opposition to the politico-economic absoluteness of Britain and America.

In East Asia, Japan is prosecuting a war of emancipation for its security and that of China and the southern countries. Japan's present conflict with Britain and America is a movement to strengthen the structure of pan-Asianism by restoring Greater East Asia to its proper status. Had not Japan risen up in arms against the Anglo-American nations, perhaps the manifestation of pan-Asianism would not have been so bright as it appears now. Apart from all political and economic implications involved in Japan's war with Britain and the United States, it must be noted that this country is engaged in fighting animated by a sincere Asiatic feeling, which draws its vitality from the national Asiatic heritage. This is indication enough that Japan is doing its level best to further the cause of pan-Asianism.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The souls who have well comprehended,
Through diligent study of holy writings,
The innermost meaing of truth:
The souls who, through utter renouncing of self,
Are purged:
Fixing intently their heart's deepest longing
On life immortal:
These, when they pass through death,
Enter straightway God's home,
And are Free.

Fruits of Wisdom

We cannot control the evil tongues of others; but a good life enables us to disregard them.—Cato.

• • •

Pride and vanity are forever spoken of side by side; and many suppose that they are merely different shades of the same feeling. Yet, so far are they from being akin, they can hardly find room in the same breast. A proud man will not stoop to be vain; a vain man is so busy in bowing and wriggling to catch fair words from others, that he can never lift up his head into pride.—Anon.

• • •

Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words? There is more hope of a fool than of him.—Solomon.

The Shanghai Evening Post
The Peking Chronicle
The Syonan Sinbun
The Hongkong News
East Asia's Editorial Forum
Noon Extra
DONETZ BRIDGEHEAD CAPTURED

Burma and Asia's Emancipation

(From The Shanghai Times)

Burma has a role of unparalled importance to play in the historic war which Asia is now waging for its own emancipation. First and foremost, the seventeen million Burmese should not only make their country an impenetrable wall of defense against possible Anglo-American attacks from India but also do their bit in encouraging and assisting the 380 million Indians to shake off the British yoke. Another important task devolving upon the Burma of today and tomorrow will be to collaborate with Thailand in setting the pace for all other southern nations in their struggle for independence and common prosperity.

No less important will be the agricultural and industrial duties of Burma in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, especially because of her abundant production of rice, which is by far the most valued item of food for all East Asiatic peoples. As the first nation to declare indepence from Anglo-American imperialism since the outbreak of the present war, Burma should by all means take this opportunity to make herself worthy of the rich material resources which nature has bestowed upon her as well as of the exquisite cultural and social traditions which had reigned supreme among her people until a little over a century ago.

No other people are it may be said without any exaggeration, so East Asiatic as the Burmese, either ethnologically or culturally. Indeed, not a few Japanese travelers were so strongly impressed by the striking resemblance between the nature of Upper Burma and that of Japan that they went so far as to advance a theory that the Japanese race had originated in that southern country, at least partly if not wholly. Be that as it may, there is no denying that Burma is essentially an East Asiatic nation destined to rise and prosper with Japan and other sister countries in keeping with the doctrine of Hakko Ichiu.

What is in store for Burma as East Asia's bulwark against Anglo-American aggression via India, however, will not be all plain sailing. On the contrary, Burma's future in this respect will be beset with considerable difficulties and even with occasional setbacks, which will have to be surmounted by virtue of indomitable determination and untiring efforts. In fact, Britain, ever since her occupation of the Tenasserim and Arakan coasts in 1824, has always regarded Burma as her "vital eastern salient of empire" and can hardly be expected to give up her plans to recapture Burma so long as she is alive with her traditional spirit of imperialism. Even if Britain should by some remote chance think her offensive against Burma not quite worth while, neither Washington nor Chungking will discontinue its vain attempt to re-open the notorious Burma Road, which had been the main lifeline for the Anglo-American-Chungking hostilities against Japan in China before it was closed for good by the Japanese Forces in Burma. A greater temptation for Anglo-American plutocrats, however, is Burma's petroleum, whose output is exceeded on Asia's mainland only by the yields of Iran and Iraq, while her lead, silver and manganese afford additional attractions for the would-be Anglo-American invaders. Any fresh attempt at invasion should therefore be met and repulsed valiantly and promptly if Burma is to defend herself against aggression and uphold her independence through all conceivable trials and tribulations. In thus fighting off aggression for the common good of East Asia as a whole, Burma will always find Japan standing by her through thick and thin as an avowed friend and ally in Asia's war of emancipation.

Southern Pacific War Situation

(From the Hongkong News)

The naval and air forays—they can hardly be described as anything more—in which the United States navy and air force are at present engaged in the Southern Pacific, are being paid for very dearly and this high cost in men, planes and vessels certainly cannot be set off against the meagre temporary gains which the Americans have been able to secure in this region. It is a bitter lesson that the United States strategists are learning and never before has the adage that it pays to learn been more clearly apparent than in these vain excursions on the part of the American armed forces in an attempt to wrest the supremacy from Japan in this war zone.

As a matter of fact, it has become increasingly clear in the last few days that the American strategy in the Southern Pacific is more or less playing right into Japan's hands, in that it is leading up to the decisive naval and air battle which Japan has prepared for and for which she has been waiting. The present trend of developments make such a decisive battle now inevitable and it is too late already for the United States strategists, even if they wish to do so, to shirk the challenge to a final showdown.

Facts are always difficult to disregard, but when these facts pertaining to the American losses have been admitted, however reluctantly, by the United States Navy Department, it is proof that thus far there has been no let up or weakening in the control which the Japan Navy and Air Forces hold in the waters of the Southern Pacific. There is the evidence that in the only two engagements which might be termed naval battles, the American navy lost nine warships. Among these nine warships were some of their latest type cruisers. The significance of this can be realized when it is remembered that only a very small part of the Japanese naval forces in this region took part in any of these engagements and that the full might of Japan's naval power is being held in readiness and strength for the decisive battle which the Americans now have no choice but to accept. This is the bitter lesson that the American strategists are learning—the lesson of experience and the lessop that it is the height of folly to under-estimate the enemy and to over-estimate their own ability to accomplish what they set out to achieve.

The forthright announcements that have been made by Imperial Headquarters, all of which have been somewhat belatedly and lamely admitted by Washington, as far as the situation in the Southern Pacific is concerned, all point in one direction—that the Americans got more than they bargained for in thinking they could secure their preliminary objectives in this region without becoming engaged in a decisive major naval action.

Apart from being unable to avoid this now, the serious losses which they have suffered in almost every one of these naval and air forays have unquestionably upset their balance of power. The effect of this will soon be felt by the ground forces which the Americans have recklessly hurled into the fray in their island-to-island strategy. The complete isolation of these troops when the American naval and air forces are compelled to engage in a major sea action is certain. The result of the coming decisive action at sea and in the air cannot, therefore, be in doubt. It is a result that will set the Americans well on the road to defeat—defeat or themselves and their allies.

India's Patriotic Fervor Rekindled

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

The simple story of the Shonan Indian schoolboy who donated to the Indian Indepedence Movement the $10 paid to him by the Financial Department of the Gunseikanbu for assisting at the draw of the second term lottery held recenly provides eloquent proof of the rekindled fire which burns in the heart of every patriotic Indian today. It is indicative of the new spirit which surges through the veins of the rising generation of Indians, who are convinced that the time has arrived for India to cast off the British shackles which have held Indians down for centuries.

The arrival of Subhas Chandra Bose in Shonan, to assume leadership on the spot of the Indian Independence Movement and the raising of a formidable army of patriotic volunteers, ready to lay down their lives for the liberation of their motherland, has given a new impetus to overseas Indians to strive to make direct contact with their brothers at home, so that the two groups could join hands in the final phase of the process, now already under way in India, of expelling the British from India's sacred soil.

The British are out to hold India for their own gains, to the bitter end. And if they have to give up their political grip on India, it will only be done in favor of the United States, whose treatment of Negroes is sufficient warning to Indians of what they may expect under the heel of Washington. No, there can be no weakening in the fight for freedom, no succumbing to dollar diplomacy. The fight is on. India must be freed by the blood and determination of India's sons. Never has young India been presented with such an opportunity as now affords itself for them to take a direct hand in freeing their motherland for posterity. Never again will the opportunity repeat itself of giving them the chance to write their names in blood for the undying glory of Mother India.